Hawaiian Gazette.

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JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING AT NEWCHWANG AND ELSEWHERE

Chinese Governor Leads Attack on Russian Coal Mines at Port Adams.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEWCHWANG, May 17.—Nine transports have landed troops here and more are expected Wednesday.

CHINESE DESTROY COAL.

LIAOYANG, May 17.—The governor of Foochau personally led an attack on the coal mines at Port Adams, destroying 20,000 tons.

LANDING MANY TROOPS.

LONDON, May 17.—Sixty Japanese warships and transports are at Blackny bay. Heavy firing has been heard in Kinchau bay.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY REITERATED.

SHANGHAI, May 17.—The Government is addressing its ministers abroad renewing declarations of neutrality. An imperial edict enjoining the people to neutrality has been issued.

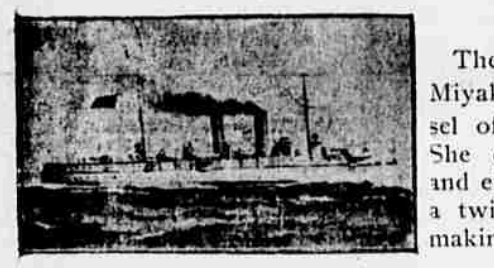
CZAR ON HIS TRAVELS.

MOSCOW, May 17.—The Czar was received here enthusiastically and has left for Kharkoff.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 16.—The Japanese forces have destroyed fifty miles of railroad north of Kinchau toward Newchwang.

TOKIO, Japan, May 16.—The Japanese cruiser Miyako was sunk by the explosion of a mine at Talienwan. Two men were killed and twenty-five wounded.



THE MIYAKO.

The Japanese despatch boat Miyako was an unarmored vessel of 1800 tons, built in 1897. She carried two 4.7-inch guns and eight smaller guns. She was a twin screw vessel capable of making twenty knots speed.

CHEFOO, China, May 16.—An attack on Port Arthur is expected at any time. The Japanese are preparing to occupy Dalny and the general advance on the Russian stronghold will soon be made if it is not already on.

PARIS, May 15.—Confidence in Russian success is diminishing. It is believed the early reports of Gen. Kuropatkin's strength were exaggerated There is a great congestion of military forces at Irkutsk on account of floating ice in Lake Baikal.

HAS CHINA BEGUN FIGHTING?

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—It is the belief here that the Chinese have begun hostilities. Gen. Karevitch reports Chinese attacks on outposts.

MUTILATED BODIES FOUND.

TOKIO, May 15.—A Japanese correspondent declares that the Russians killed three of their prisoners. Their bodies were found horribly mutilated.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

SHAN-HAI-KWAN, May 15.—There is an unconfirmed report of a battle Thursday at Hsuiyen in which the Russians lost 1500 men. The Japanese have occupied Hsuiyen.

RUSSIANS FIGHT EACH OTHER.

ANTUNG, May 15.—During the darkness of Sunday night a fight occurred between Russian detachments near Hamaton. Each believed the other an enemy. The loss was 110 killed.

TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

CHEFOO, May 15.—The U. S. cruiser New Orleans has arrived here in readiness to go to Newchwang for the protection of foreigners.

LIAOYANG, May 16.—The Russians succeeded in crippling a Japanese cruiser Tuesday in Salienwan Bay. A lieutenant and three jackies in a naptha launch under cover of darkness were successful in reaching the cruiser as she lay in the bay and exploded a hand torpedo under her. The cruiser was not sunk, but was badly damaged.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF.

LIAOYANG, May 16.—Bandits, on Friday, attacked the coal mines ten miles north of here. Three hundred Russians successfully defended the place and pursued the bandits to neighboring villages. The Russians killed fifty and took many prisoners. Among the prisoners were two Japanese army officers and a number of Chinese soldiers.

Saturday bandits attacked the coal mines near Port Adams and drove out the officials and looted the place.

BANDITS KILLED.

NEWCHWANG, May 16.—Chinese irregulars attacked bandits here, killing three.

RAILROAD CRIPPLED.

NEWCHWANG, May 16.—Thirty miles of railroad were crippled yesterday between Hingyo and Wafantien.

SEOUL, May 16.—The prefect of a small town near Anju reports a Sunday invasion by Cossacks. The invaders seized provisions and horses, taking money and valuables and assaulting women. The prefect reports also that the Cossacks opened the jail and liberated the prisoners which had been confined there. The greatest excitement prevails in the village over the outrages.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Russian authorities claim to have been informed of a secret agreement between China and Japan whereby the Japanese are planning to drive General Kuropatkin and his troops into Mongolia. The plan then, say the Russian authorities, is for the Chinese to assail the invaders, thus avoiding the appearance of any infringement of the neutrality as already proclaimed by China and insisted upon by Russia.

THE LATEST REPORT ABOUT CONDITIONS IN PORT ARTHUR

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7, 1:02 p.m.—The Russian Capital has now been without news from Port Arthur for almost twenty-four hours. The last telegram received was filed at 6 o'clock last night. It is believed that the spot where the Japanese cut the railroad and telegraph line is near Port Adams, opposite Pitzwo.

No news of other landings on the Liao Tung peninsula has reached the General Staff.

Important developments are hourly expected from Fen Wang Cheng. News of heavy fighting there is anticipated shortly.

A telegram from General Kuropatkin says General Kuroki's army is advancing upon the Russian position in two divisions. The enemy, with artillery, he reports, has reached Kao Li Meun, called the "Gate of Korea," which is within ten miles of Feng Wang Cheng.

RUSSIANS ARE CALM.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7, 2:20 p. m.—The calmness with which the Russians accept the isolation of what always has been regarded as the Russian Gibraltar in the Far East is remarkable. In military circles it had been considered inevitable from the first. No attempt is made to belittle the energy shown by the enemy, but from the strategic point of view the investment of the fortress is regarded as relieving the military situation on the mainland, which had been much embarrassed by the necessity for maintaining the sea-girt stronghold at the extremity of the Liao Tung peninsula. Besides, the utmost confidence is expressed in the ability of the fortress to withstand a siege. The whole of the lower end of the peninsula from Kin Chou, thirty miles above Port Arthur, south, is an entrenched camp, commanded by a chain of most formidable fortifications which surmount the crest of every hill. Millions of roubles and years of work have been devoted to rendering the place impregnable by land and sea. The [illegible] of the easy transportation of the defending troops.

According to the Russian view, the

(Continued on Page 8.)

JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING IN SAMPANS.

WELLS GOODHUE TALKS ABOUT SMALL FARMERS

Thinks Hawaii Might Get Them if It Went About the Thing in the Right Way---Studying Local Conditions.

"There are thousands of small farmers in America who may come to Hawaii," says Wells Goodhue, of Chicago, now here on a tour of these islands which he is inspecting in the same manner as he did Cuba, for data regarding the internal economics of the Territory from an agricultural standpoint, prior to publishing his report and impressions in the Chicago financial newspaper that he conducts and edits.

"Thousands of farmers on the mainland who rent their holdings, who are dissatisfied with their present conditions and who are most anxious to change them," Mr. Goodhue explained. "If Hawaii has the soil and climate by which they can make farming here profitable, and if such advantages, if they exist, are properly exploited by the Territory, there is no doubt but what Hawaii will secure many of them.

"With forty-cent corn and other conditions as they are and seem likely to remain, the owner of a big farm can make money, but the renter, minus the capital, is not satisfied with the constant effort to make ends meet and the knowledge that a bad crop will set him behind further than the realizations of many good years can overcome. We have many inquiries from such men asking where a man of their calling can find a land bountiful enough to give him a living for his toil.

"After my investigation in Cuba I was able to point out the way that many of them have since successfully followed. One man, for instance, has, under cheese cloth, realized some $900 an acre on his 100 acres of tobacco there, growing two crops in a year.

"What they may do in Hawaii, what can be done in Hawaii, I cannot presume to say. I have not even impressions as yet, though I am endeavoring to make a thorough investigation to the best of my abilities and hope to arrive at definite conclusions before the end of the month when I expect to return to the coast.

"One thing strikes me strongly. You of course, with your experiment stations and your own knowledge of the country's possibilities, feel confident that the small farmer will find his Eden in Hawaii. Well, why don't you say so? Why don't you advertise for him? He is there awaiting a chance. Give him statistics, interest him. I have read many able advertisements setting forth the tourist attractions of Hawaii and tourists are good but surely permanent small farmers are better. I have never to my recollection seen in any financial paper, such as these men look to for their information, any statistical information, tempting or otherwise, in relation to the agricultural possibilities of these islands. If you want your hare, advertise for him. That's the modern way of progress. Only be sure and make statistics accurate. One disappointed farmer will stop a hundred.

"You have no idea of the number of good farmers looking for soils that will give them a little more than bread for the sweat of their brow. If your soil can do it, tell them about it and they'll come."

Mr. Goodhue is extremely conservative regarding his own idea of Hawaii's agricultural possibilities and refuses to commit himself to print until he has personally investigated. In company with J. Gilman, he has, however, exploited Wahiawa and has a positive view of the value of the pineapple industry.

"Your pines are inimitable," he says, "the Cuban and Bahama pines cannot compare with them. They are little scrubby things against your beauties. Over there they manage to make 2½ cents apiece on them canned. If you could get yours on the Chicago market they would command as high as a dollar apiece in the proper seasons. The little fellows from the Bahamas sell from two for a quarter upward, but they are not to be ranked with the fine fellows I saw at Wahiawa. I should say your pineapple possibilities are most prosperous and if sisal is doing all they claim for it you have another fine opening before you with a ropewalk in the near future.

"Now here are matters I know nothing of and do not pretend to recommend, but it seems from an outlooker's standpoint that you have industries here that should grow. I don't know what I am talking about at present but it seems as if figs, you apparently grow magnificent figs here, should prove

(Continued on Page 8.)

WHITE DEMOCRATS ARE OPPOSED TO INSTRUCTIONS

There is a good deal of opposition to Hearst in the ranks of the Democratic party in Honolulu, and a fight is being made for an uninstructed delegation to the Chicago convention. Iaukea, Woods and some of the native leaders want to instruct for Hearst, while the white democrats although not coming out for Parker are opposing instructions of any kind.

"I believe that the delegation from here should go to the Democratic convention uninstructed," said W. A. Kinney, a member of the Fourth Precinct executive committee yesterday. "In particular the delegation should not be instructed for Hearst, for the one reason that he is conducting his campaign in such a way as to raise unfortunate inferences, and we, knowing as little as we do as to what should be done at St. Louis, should not instruct absolutely for him. I am not in favor of instructing for any man.

"I feel that Hawaii is a new comer, and our insular possessions should be extremely careful to avoid even the appearance of being a rotten borough capable of being handled ahead of time."

AGAINST HEARST.

"I am decidedly in favor of an uninstructed delegation," said John [illegible]

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SCOTT GETS OFF LIGHTLY

Pleads Guilty and Is Fined $500 and Costs.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

W. B. Scott pleaded guilty to indictment for embezzlement and Judge De Bolt made extended remarks to show why the defendant should receive the lightest penalty the law allowed. From the statements of counsel it appeared that the offense was not attended by aggravating circumstance, having consisted in the commission of the act charged under sudden temptation. He had known the defendant for some years and regarded him always as a man of good character. It was sometimes harder to confess than to commit a crime, hence the conduct of the defendant, in coming into court and confessing his guilt showed at least one noble trait in his character. Defendant had also engaged to make restitution. The sentence of the court was that the defendant pay a fine of $500 and costs.

Scott's indictment was returned by the grand jury in the morning. He appeared for arraignment without counsel, but, at the instance of Job Batchelor, who was in court, J. Alfred Magoon spoke a few words asking leniency of sentence. Besides adverting to Scott's good reputation in the past, the volunteer counsel stated that the defendant had appropriated the money intending to replace it but the shortage was discovered before the opportunity for making it good had arrived.

In the indictment, presented by Wm. S. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, and countersigned by J. C. Axtell, foreman of the grand jury, it is set forth that W. B. Scott, on March 30, 1904, having the custody and keeping of certain moneys of the aggregate value of $1654.11, the property of S. M. Damon, S. E. Damon and H. E. Waity, copartners doing business under the firm name of Bishop & Company, did embezzle, convert and dispose of said moneys to his own use and benefit, contrary to the statute.

OTHER INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury also presented the following indictments, and the court allowed pleas in all of the cases to be reserved until this morning or Monday:

Antone Fernandez, selling liquor without license.

Ho Soi and Fukuda, separately, receiving stolen goods.

Pang Chong and John Doe, jointly, and Sau Man, selling liquor without license.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE.

F. J. Testa, indicted for criminal libel, came before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning with counsel for the first time. T. McCants Stewart and C. A. Long appeared for him, asking that his plea might be reserved until Wednesday. They had not been long enough connected with the case to look into it fully, but assured the court that they believed grounds existed for a motion to quash the indictment. E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, strongly opposed a continuance for such a time as asked. It ought not to be later than Monday. The court split the difference by continuing the case until Tuesday.

SEA BEACH CASE.

Territory of Hawaii vs. L. B. Kerr, an injunction of a seawall at Waikiki beach, was undergoing trial by Judge De Bolt most of the day. It is a sort of test case, whose decision will control other beach proprietors as well as this defendant. P. L. Weaver appeared for the Territory, and S. H. Derby of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for the defendant. Mr. Weaver presented the doctrine that in the case of encroachment on the public domain, the Government as the sovereign could order the obstruction removed at its pleasure without proving that it was a public nuisance, while if the object in question was upon private land it would require evidence to prove it a nuisance interfering with navigation, fisheries or other public benefits. In the first instance everything depended on the will of the Government, while in the latter the Government could only proceed to have the obstruction removed as a common nuisance.

APPEAL HOLDS GOOD.

Judge Robinson, after hearing Mr. Withington for the plaintiff and Mr. Stanley for the defendant, in the case of Manuel P. Ferreira vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., denied the motion of plaintiff to strike from the record defendant's motion for a new trial. The denial was upon both grounds pleaded, viz., that the defendant had not filed a sufficient bond, and that defendant had not paid the costs accrued to the time of filing the motion. It was ordered by the court that defendant have ten days of additional time, after the completion of transcript of evidence, in which to file its bill of exceptions.

KAMALO CASE AFTERMATH.

L. H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith was on trial before Judge Gear yesterday. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot appeared for plaintiff, and J. J. Dunne for defendant. At 4 p. m. the trial was continued until 9 a. m. on Monday next. It is an equity suit to remove cloud from title brought a little more than a year ago. Dee claims under a deed of High Sheriff A. M. Brown, who sold the land under execution to satisfy a judgment against Frank Hustace et al. in the famous Kamalo Sugar Co. [illegible] case. He further alleges that after such judgment and issue of execution Frank Hustace proceeded to [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL [illegible]

In the matter of the appeal of the Queen's Hospital from the decision of the Auditor of the Territory, Auditor J. H. Fisher by E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, files an answer in the Supreme Court. It mostly contains admissions of the allegations of the appellant, concluding with a prayer that the appeal may be dismissed. The charter of the Queen's Hospital corporation is appended.

COURT NOTES.

In the equity suit of James Love against James Love Jr., Annie K. Hart and the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., to dissolve guardianship, James Love Jr., and Annie K. Hart by their attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, demur to the complaint on the ground that it does not state such a cause as entitles the petitioner to the relief prayed for.

Judge Robinson denied the motion to reduce alimony in the divorce case of M. R. Judd vs. C. H. Judd. The libellee had pleaded, in an affidavit, a small salary and the fact that he had married another wife with three children.

Henry E. Cooper has discontinued his suit to enjoin the Mutual Telephone Co. from mutilating the royal palm trees at his Punahou residence, "the matters in controversy having been satisfactorily adjusted between the parties."

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Stella Cockett against Jas. D. Cockett, on the grounds of habitual intemperance and failure to provide. Sister Albertina of St. Andrew's Priory was a witness for plaintiff, whose attorney was W. S. Fleming. There was no defense.

GRAND ARMY STIRRED

Camp Fires Blaze With Joy Over Escape of General Bedell's War Orderly From a Paralytic's Fate.

When Mr. Ross C. Duffy, of No. 18 Russell avenue, Nashua, N. H., was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic shock, the deepest concern was felt throughout the town in which he had been a prominent official.

Grand Army men were especially solicitous for in the Civil war Mr. Duffy had acted as General Bedell's orderly while serving with Co. F, Third regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer infantry, and after the war he became a member of General Foster Post, G. A. R., and rose to be department vice-commander.

The general anxiety felt about him after his sudden shock in the latter part of 1901, was slightly relieved by the news that he had come out of a state of unconsciousness which had lasted for five days, but as week after week went by and he made no further progress, one leg remaining paralyzed, it was concluded that the highly honored veteran must at best remain a cripple for life.

Suddenly to the surprise and delight of every one Mr. Duffy appeared on the street in unmistakably robust health and was overwhelmed by congratulations and inquiries:

"The regular treatment," said Mr. Duffy, "didn't do a bit of good, so far as my paralyzed leg was concerned. My left leg remained cold and dead, and I had been too active a man to be content to be housed up with one dead leg if there was any possible way to cure it. I finally stumbled on help by the merest chance. I got my clue of a Boston paper from the story of a war comrade, John Hunter, of Chico, Cal., who had been cured of a desperate attack of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for a box of the pills at once and in less than a month afterward I, too, became a perfectly well man as the result of using them and I have remained so ever since. No more vertigo, no more trouble with my stomach, none with my kidneys; in fact, every organ seems to be doing its proper work. I certainly have good reason to be thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." These pills are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

EXECUTIVE WORK BEING CLEARED UP

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson are both striving to clear up all of the executive's correspondence and settle other administrative business prior to the Governor's departure for the mainland next Saturday. Among the more important matters is that of decisions regarding what objects of the loan appropriations are to be carried out besides those now under way. In the Governor's absence the Secretary will be Acting Governor and he does not wish to be overloaded with responsibilities in that capacity. Neither does Governor Carter desire to lay more burden than necessary on the Secretary's shoulders while he is away. Hence the present activity in getting the executive house in order.

ENGRAVINGS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. LTD

THE GIANT MONGOLIA ARRIVES AND COMES IN

She Made the Flagship New York Look Small. Bridge on a Level With the Roof Garden. Who the Passengers Are.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Queen of the Pacific, towering in the majesty of the greatest tonnage piled into a single steamship, the new Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia on her maiden trip across the Pacific arrived at Honolulu yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock amid the welcoming blast of steam whistles, both in the harbor and on land. Slowly and easily the big ocean leviathan steamed in through the channel across the small intervening space of harbor to Naval Slip No. 1 and was moored alongside Naval dock No. 1 as lightly as if she had been a mere pleasure yacht. Captain Rinder, commander of the Mongolia, was on the bridge with pilot Macaulay and expressed his pleasure at the pilot's masterful management of the huge bulk beneath them.

The Mongolia received a royal welcome to Honolulu. The pleasure of Honolulans in greeting the vessel is likely to be lasting, for a more commodious, seaworthy, and well-officered steamship has not entered the harbor. Despite the fears that the great steamer might not be able to come inside the harbor, this was found to be entirely within the line of possibilities. Due to the courtesy of Admiral Terry the naval dock slip was emptied of warships to enable the vessel to come inside.

Shortly after the vessel had moored and the passengers had disembarked, the Honolulu public swarmed aboard and inspected every part of the ship. "Isn't she fine?" was an expression often heard as groups peered into cabins, suites, the dining saloon, the myserious realms of the galley, cargo rooms and cargo holds. The visitors only echoed the praises of the passengers, for not one was heard to utter a statement that was derogatory to the vessel.

The Mongolia was sighted at 10:45 and about 11:30 was off the entrance to the harbor. The Custom House launch, carrying the Collector of Customs and friends, Immigration officials, U. S. Surgeons, Customs inspectors and representatives of the press went out and boarded the vessel. The towering height of the hurricane deck was never more apparent than when the launch went up close to the steamer. The heads of passengers peering over the rails at the bobbing launch looked the size of peas.

As the vessel was laying-to outside it was noticed that she was drawing about 25.9 feet forward. This was sufficient to bring her into the harbor easily and the order was given to proceed through the channel. Captain Rinder had previously had 4,000 tons of water ballast pumped out, which gave her a light draught, considering she was loaded with 8,000 tons of freight. The vessel was originally scheduled to carry 15,000 tons dead weight for cargo, but at the last day 7,000 tons of barley intended for the Japanese government was removed. The Mongolia can carry 15,000 tons dead weight, or 23,000 tons by cubic measurement.

As the vessel passed the lighthouse she gave three long blasts of her deep-toned whistle, which sounded like a diapason when compared with the staccato blast of whistles responding instanter from vessels in the harbor and buildings on shore. The welcome was long-continued, the air often being rent with trombone whistles. The Naval dock was a black mass of people, and as soon as the vessel neared the wharf, the Hawaiian Government band, led by Captain Berger, struck up patriotic tunes, changing later to Hawaiian airs. The passengers applauded the musical welcome.

The great height of the vessel complicated matters in getting the passengers ashore. The gangway could not be raised to the forward deck and had to be put through a freight port. Passengers had to go between decks to reach the gangway, passing between stalls in which were blooded horses.

Unless a two-story dock is built for the accommodation of the Mongolia and Manchuria, there will be considerable difficulty in landing the Oriental freight on the return trips. Both vessels, built for the Atlantic Transport line, were constructed with a view to two-story dock unloading.

When the Mongolia was alongside the dock there was opportunity for comparison. The cruiser New York, just opposite, looked small. The Mongolia's hurricane deck was slightly higher than the cruiser's conning tower. The gunboat Bennington looked like a pleasure yacht. From the bridge Captain Rinder could look along the level of the Young Hotel's Roof Garden. The long forward deck was big enough almost to take on the gunboat Bennington, and the training ship Adams could easily have been put on the forward deck with space to spare. Looking off the bridge down to the water is like gazing over the parapet of the Young Hotel Roof Garden to the street below. When Captain Rinder walks the bridge he is about 75 feet above the water line.

The saloon promenade is 205 feet long, or one-third of the ship's entire length, which is 615 feet. Her breadth is 65 feet; load draft 33 feet 6 inches and registered gross tonnage 13,639 tons. The liner is equipped with five complete decks and has ten water-tight bulkheads.

There was not an incident to mar the Mongolia's initial trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The voyage was accomplished in 5 days, 19 hours and 48 minutes, her daily runs being as follows: 274 miles, 343 miles, 364 miles, 375 miles and 365 miles.

The principal officers of the steamship are: Captain Rinder, commander, formerly commander of the O. & O. Coptic; purser, A. E. Rennie, formerly occupying the same position on the Coptic; Chief Engineer Chisholm.

Captain Rinder said yesterday to an Advertiser man: "The Mongolia is the finest ship I know of, and she is as near perfect as a passenger steamship can be. Everything on the trip went satisfactorily and her engines are O. K. She rides smoothly. For instance, in my cabin there are two Morris chairs and a table which are not clamped to the floor. They were never shifted out of their positions all the way from Norfolk, by any movement of the vessel. I am entirely satisfied with her."

A. Gartley, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and now manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company, who returned in the Mongolia from Washington, said to a reporter as he boarded the vessel: "You may say for me that the Mongolia is one of the finest ships I have ever travelled in. Her stateroom accommodations are the best and the table is excellent. Her engines worked splendidly and she is certainly a credit to the American merchant marine, and to the Pacific trade, which is fortunate in securing the vessel."

Other passengers voiced Mr. Gartley's expert opinion.

Among the passengers for Honolulu were Henry Afong and bride. The knowledge that Mr. Afong, the youngest son of Mrs. Julia Afong, had been married was somewhat of a pleasant surprise to his friends here. About two weeks ago the young Honolulan married Miss May Frances Harvey of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Afong cabled from San Francisco before the sailing of the Mongolia, that he was coming home with a bride. The couple will remain here for some time and may then take a trip to the Orient to visit Mr. Afong at Macao.

Mrs. R. P. Schwerin, wife of the vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, accompanied by her two children, arrived to spend a few days in the city. It is interesting to note that the first passenger to land from the Mongolia was the little daughter of Mrs. Schwerin. She was given the coveted opportunity.

George A. Davis returned from Washington sanguine of success in his efforts to be restored to his privilege of practicing law here. News coming direct from Washington disagrees with this statement.

Captain Colin Glenn, who saw much service in South Africa under Kitchener during the Boer war, is accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Schenck of New York. The bride was one of New York's famous beauties. They will remain over here some time. Two blooded horses were brought to Honolulu for the use of Captain and Mrs. Glenn.

Mrs. Glass, wife of Admiral Glass, U. S. N., now here with the cruiser New York, arrived and will reside at the Moana Hotel.

Count Mutsu of the Japanese Legation at Washington, accompanied by the Countess, is a through passenger. He was the guest yesterday of Consul Miki Saito.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden are through passengers. Mrs. Burden is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombley, and a great-grandaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Lyman I. Mowry is a well known San Francisco lawyer en route to Hongkong on business. W. Morgan Schuster, Collector of Customs at Manila, accompanied by his wife, is returning to his post of duty.

J. R. Harry, port steward of the P. M. S. S. Co. at San Francisco, is making a through trip. K. Arai, a Japanese silk merchant of New York, is en route to Yokohama.

The Mongolia's reception cabins are finished in a quiet tone, the entrance and dining saloon being finished in oak. The smoking cabin is finished in dark-stained wood with a dry finish, a frieze of plaster Holland pictures making a charming contrast. The dining saloon will seat 216 diners at one time. There are accommodations on the vessel to berth 384 first class passengers, and 2,000 steerage passengers can be accommodated. Captain Rinder's office and private rooms on the upper decks are models of neatness and elegance. His office is equipped with handsome furniture. Adjoining is his sleeping room, equipped with a telephone system which reaches all parts of the vessel. His bathroom is near by. Each officer has a finely furnished room on the same deck, with a mess room for all. Private staircases lead to the bridge.

The galley is a model of neatness. The floors are tiled and the kitchens are well lighted and ventilated. A fine bakery outfit adjoins the galley.

The Mongolia has only one funnel and in the distance the vessel looks like an American-Hawaiian vessel. She brought eighty tons of freight for this port. She is scheduled to sail for the Orient at 10 o'clock this morning.

DECLARE BRIDGE TO BE UNSAFE

The Wahiawa colonists are complaining of the condition of the Waiakaloa bridge, just this side of Wahiawa. Byron O. Clark says that the bridge is in bad condition, with planks broken through, and the structure as a whole unsafe. In a few weeks the colonists will begin marketing their pineapple crop and an accident is likely to happen at the old bridge any time as all the Honolulu traffic comes that way. There is an appropriation of $10,000 in the loan bill for reconstruction of the damaged bridge and for a new road, and the Wahiawa colonists are trying to induce the Superintendent of Public Works to let the contracts before there is another accident.

BROKE RECORD IN LAHAINA

Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth did some quick work while in Lahaina. On the day they left two Japanese women fought with knives, one of them claiming that the other had been instrumental in causing her to lose a position at Mrs. Horner's home. The assault occurred at five o'clock in the evening, the woman was arrested at six, and at eight o'clock Judge Kahaulello held court, Andrews and Chillingworth prosecuting, and the woman was fined $50 and costs. There was an audience of about 200 at the evening trial.

ENTERTAIN FILIPINOS

Secretary Taft Desires Courtesies Be Given Them Here.

"Washington, D. C., May 13.
"Governor Carter, Honolulu:

"About fifty Honorary Filipino Commissioners composed prominent representative men will reach Honolulu on Siberia about twentieth en route to World's Fair. Would appreciate any courtesies that could be extended to them by people and commercial bodies, Honolulu. Possibly may recall interview with Niederlein this subject.

"TAFT."

Upon receiving the foregoing cablegram, Governor Carter laid its subject matter before the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association. The Siberia is due to arrive next Friday and depart for San Francisco the following day. Both the Governor and Secretary Atkinson are desirous of having the wishes of Secretary Taft, in this as well as any other instance that may arise, gratified in the most hearty manner of the community. Since his arrival at his post of duty in Washington, after having most affably conferred with the authorities and business people here, the Secretary of War has evinced a practical interest in Hawaiian affairs of great value to the Territory.

LEGGETT IN FOR MIDWAY

Loaded With Supplies For Cable Island.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Loaded with supplies for the cable station on Midway Island, the steamer James H. Leggett arrived in port yesterday from San Francisco, and after taking on additional material, as well as a score of laborers, the vessel will continue on her voyage to the lonely mid-Pacific island.

Contrary to the story published in the San Francisco papers that the Leggett was in a helpless condition near the Farallones, the officers state that they merely hove to for a few hours near the signal island for the purpose of securing some lashings.

The Leggett is loaded deeply with building material and provisions. On the midship deck are two huge lighters upon which the material will be transferred to the shore. A third lighter, somewhat smaller than the others will be used for inshore work. The lighters will probably be left at Midway when the Leggett returns to this port.

A commodious steam launch is also being taken to Midway for the use of the cable colony in going out to passing vessels, etc. Among the heaviest portions of the freight is a complete ice-plant and an electric plant for running it. There is also a gas pumping machine. The building material is largely of steel structural work. There is also a large consignment of lumber and cement.

A supervising constructor and several assistants came on the steamer from San Francisco. About twenty Japanese laborers and several white men are to be taken on at this port. H. J. Johnston is looking after the steamer at this port.

The Leggett is a steamer of 1617 tons gross tonnage. Her home port is San Francisco and she operates on an uncertain route to Eureka and to the Sound. Her boilers and engines are abaft the midship section of the vessel.

(Advertiser Photo)

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. MONGOLIA WHICH ARRIVED AT HONOLULU YESTERDAY ON HER INITIAL TRIP ACROSS THE PACIFIC

IAUKEA IS VERY BUSY

Now Organizing Democrats in Hilo.

HILO, May 13.—Col. Curtis P. Iaukea is touring the Island of Hawaii in the interests of the Democratic party, and his smooth, persuasive tongue is evidently bringing many Home Rulers into the ranks of the Democracy. At a meeting held on Saturday evening in the Armory Mr. Iaukea spoke in English and Hawaiian to an audience of over one hundred people, natives and whites, many of whom seemed greatly impressed by the style and vigor of his arguments.

He deprecated the feeling of race prejudice which exists among Hawaiians, and warned them that the fostering of a spirit of antagonism against American methods and forms of government would react upon themselves. He believed in county government; he also believed that the Republican party was responsible for the fact that county government was not in existence in this Territory today, and gave that as his most weighty reason for leaving the Republican party, and his desire to affiliate with the Democrats.

Charles M. Le Blond presided over the meeting, and, as usual, captured his audience by his sallies of pungent wit and humor, and an exposition of the doctrines of Democracy that argues an exceedingly warm time for his opponents during the next campaign.

When fifty signatures had been obtained the club proceeded to organize, and elected as President, Edward Kekoa; Vice-President, John D. Easton; Secretary, David Ewaliko, and Treasurer, J. K. Aepiki.—Tribune.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE IN THE FIFTH.

Curtis P. Iaukea gathered a few Home Rulers under his wing at Waiakea last Friday evening, and with but little persuasion induced them to forswear that party and pledge fealty to the doctrines of equality forever and for evermore. Over twenty voters signed the roll and the following were elected as officers of the club: President, Henry West; Vice-President, P. Lee; Secretary, Napehi; Treasurer, Heulu.—Tribune.

A HILO FRUIT FACTORY.

The Tropical Fruit Packing Company has just completed its factory, which has a capacity of 350 to 400 cases per day. The erection of the building and installation of the plant has been under the direct supervision of Mr. Maynard, an experienced mechanic, whose inventive genius means dollars and cents to the stockholders. The whole system of pressing fruit, boiling and straining of juice, are from designs furnished by Mr. Maynard, and promise large results from the least possible expenditure of labor.

Mrs. C. N. Arnold of Kona, a famous jelly maker, is now in charge, and the company expects to ship a consignment of jellies in bulk to its agents in San Francisco within the near future.—Tribune.

BALL GAMES.

A fairly good game of ball was played at Brughelli Park last Sunday between the Waiakea Social Club and Onomea. The game between Pepeekeo and the Unions, however, was disappointing and very onesided. The score is as follows: Pepeekeo, 11; Unions, 31. Onomea, 14; Waiakea S. C., 15. Hilo R. R. and Beamer's Specials are scheduled to play next Sunday.

PAHOA ORCHESTRA.

Father Ulrick complains that the "A Voz Publica" has been guilty of undue criticisms against his band boys, and their ability to produce harmonious strains of music. The Reverend gentleman claims that the Pahoa musicians are so far superior to the Hilo Band that they have been specially engaged to play at Paauilo, Hamakua, during the Feast of Pentecost.—Tribune.

BUILDING ITS OWN ROAD.

The bids for the construction of one and one-half miles of macadamized roadway from Kawaianue gulch to Pepeekeo, were opened one day last week by the Hilo Road Board, but of the two bids received both were regarded as involving the expenditure of too large an amount of money and which, owing to the stringency in territorial funds, the Board decided not advisable to accept. Benton & Ariole bid $1.02 3-4 per lineal foot, with $1.90 per cubic foot for box drain culverts, making a total of $15,686.25. Nunez Fernandez bid was for $.99 per lineal foot, $2.27 1-2 per cubic foot for box drain culverts, or a total cost of $14,730. The Road Board under its advertisement reserved the right to reject any or all bids and to do the work itself. While both bids received were extremely low considering the amount of work to be done under the specifications, the local Board believe that by the exercise of discretion and economy in road construction, the work can be done for a much smaller amount. As an example, it is claimed that the specifications call for 6 inches of macadam, which a contractor under his bid could not vary, regardless of whether 4 inches of macadam would suffice. If the work be done by themselves, the Road Board will be able to depart from the specifications, resulting in a considerable saving to the territory. They assert that by the judicious expenditure of the sum placed in their hands they will be enabled to construct double the amount of [illegible] roadway. The work has already begun under the supervision of Road Supervisor Vierra and will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit.—Tribune.

KINNEY PLANTATION.

W. A. Kinney will soon have a coffee plantation to rival Louisson Brothers of Hamakua. Manager Haley states that the government lease owned by Mr. Kinney covers from 7000 to 10,000 acres, from 2000 to 3000 of which are prime coffee lands. At the present time 50 acres are under cultivation, the trees having been planted some eight years ago. The land runs from the sea on the Napali side of Kauai to the top of the mountains and is divided by a pali fall 4000 feet high over which great quantities of water flow during all seasons. Mr. Haley states that the machinery and all accessories to coffee growing and milling are set up ready for business. He anticipates a great future for the plantation.—Herald.

TOBACCO EXPERIMENT.

Fred Haley returns to Hilo with most satisfactory reports of the Hamakua coffee and the progress made by Louisson Bros. on their plantation. He is most enthusiastic over the prospects. The experiments with the culture of tobacco have proved very successful. The crop will soon be taken off and sent to Washington to be cured. At the present time the tobacco is under cover of common cotton cloth which serves as shade necessary to tobacco culture.—Herald.

STACKER GETTING BETTER.

J. T. Stacker, editor of the Hawaii Herald, has been sick just as long as he feels he can afford to. Dr. Holland has used all known remedies and not a few concoctions made from choice herbs and roots taken from the wilds of Puna and Kau, but the desired cure has not come from these remedies. Each Thursday morning of the week Buster has brought to Stack the wreck of his years of labor in Hawaii, the Herald. After last week's issue he braced up and resolved that "curfew should not ring again." In this resolve he was disappointed as the editors pro tem are at it again this week. However the period of padding and stuffing is nearly over as Mr. Stacker expects to be in his accustomed place by next issue.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

Bishop Restarick and the Rev. Fenton Smith, Rector of Kohala, are visiting Hilo in the interests of church work, and it is understood that services will shortly be resumed at the St. James Mission.

Judge G. F. Little, Miss Elsie Grubb and Mrs. Holland are rusticating in Bamboo Grove until the opening of the Court term. The health of the Judge has greatly improved during the last few days.

Mr. Alexander Forsythe, lately in the employ of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., has accepted a position with the Olaa Sugar Co.

The Waiakea Boat House Co. is anxious to build a retaining wall, construct a respectable boat landing, and in other ways to improve and beautify its leasehold property, but has been informed that an injunction will be issued by the Public Works Department immediately they begin operations.

There has been a rumor round town during the last few days that the Matson steamer Enterprise was "tied up" in San Francisco, owing to a complaint from the Federated Trades against the employment of Asiatic labor. R. T. Guard informed the Tribune man yesterday that the vessel was indeed tied up to the wharf but would sail for Hilo on the 13th with a full cargo of merchandise.

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MAUI IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AT WORK

The regular monthly meeting of the Improvement Association of Wailuku District was held on Thursday evening, a full attendance being present. After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meeting, the membership roll was thrown open, and 37 new members were admitted, of whom 23 were present and signed the roll.

The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee held since the last Association meeting were read, and after some discussion were adopted without amendment. All of the sub-committees appointed by the Executive Committee have gone to work, and the results of what they have already done, as it appeared in the report of Committee seemed quite satisfactory to the Association.

The reports of the Literary and Music committee were complete. Chas. E. King is to deliver the opening address, Hon. H. P. Baldwin is to deliver the corner stone address and Judge A. N. Kepoikai will deliver the closing address. The music committee offer a choice selection of numbers which will alternate with the addresses.

The motion of Judge Kepoikai to change the name of the Association was called up, and after some discussion a resolution offered by J. N. S. Williams, Esq., was adopted, providing that a committee of five be elected by ballot, to whom the whole matter should be referred, with instructions to report to the Association at its regular June meeting. J. N. S. Williams, H. B. Harry, R. A. Wadsworth, R. W. Filler and G. B. Robertson being the committee elected.—Maui News.

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AN AMERICAN EDITOR. Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the Banner-Stockman, of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of cramp colic." This remedy meets with the same success in this country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

DON'T WANT JOHN WISE

Kohala Republicans Ask Stillman to Stay.

High Sheriff Brown received a protest yesterday from the Republican Executive Committee of North Kohala against the appointment of John H. Wise as deputy sheriff for that district. Wise has been talked of for the place ever since the legislature adjourned and he left the clerkship. He was reported to be about to join the Republican Party for the purpose of getting the job but he hasn't made connections with either the job or the Republican party as yet.

The following is the resolution received by the High Sheriff:

"Be it Resolved, That we, the Executive Committee of the First Precinct, Second Representative District, of the Republican Party (District of North Kohala), having before us an application for endorsement of John H. Wise for the position of Deputy Sheriff of North Kohala, so herewith resolve:

"That we hereby endorse the administration of the present Deputy Sheriff, C. K. Stillman, and request the authorities to indefinitely postpone any consideration of appointing said Wise to this District.

"That further we do not desire the appointment of a non-resident to any position which needs our endorsement.

"By the Executive Committee: (Sig.) E. E. Olding, president; E. C. Bond, secretary; H. H. Renton, chairman executive committee; E. A. Fraser, treasurer; Charles Ai, D. S. Kahookano, J. Wight Atkins, W. Mersebergh, members executive committee.

"Kohala, May 11th, 1904."

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LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

On Saturday afternoon of last week a luau was given at the Lahainaluna Seminary for a number of the Alumni who were there in Lahaina.

The feast was held in the dining hall, the oldest building on the grounds. This building is of stone, and was formerly used as a printing shop. The school bell rang, and in answer to its call the guests entered and were decked with leis of roses and maile. The dining hall was decorated with ferns and oleander. The tables were laden with the best, and all prepared for a pleasant time. Judge Kaulukou presided, and under his genial guidance the afternoon passed most pleasantly. Two of the guests were Lahainaluna students over fifty years ago.

The Alumni spoke of their school days, and of work in their time, and judging from the eager faces of the boys, the history must have been most interesting. The speeches were interspersed with music, and when the boys sang the beautiful old Lahainaluna song, tears stood in many eyes. Aloha Oe was sung by all in closing.

Among other guests at Lahainaluna during the week were Mrs. Nakuina, Mr. N. W. Aluli, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Rev. O. H. Gulick and Dr. D. Scudder.

There was a "P. K." luau at the Chinese Temple of the Wo Hung Society on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Gibb has returned to her home after a visit on the other side of the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farden gave a luau at Kaanapali Camp last week, on the birthday of their adopted child.

Mr. Wm. L. Decoto and Mr. Charles R. Lindsay are comfortably situated in their new homes in the southern part of the town. A stable will be built for Mr. Decoto.

The frame of Judge Kalua's house was raised on Monday.

A little vanity is a good thing. Every woman should try, at all times, to look her very best. But it certainly must be discouraging to have your mirror tell you that your hair is gray when you are only thirty or fifty! Gray hair adds twenty years to the age. Why not look as young as you are, or even younger?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Always restores color to gray hair, always. Brings back all the deep, rich, beautiful color of early youth.

Perhaps the color of your hair suits, but you are losing the hair itself. You are threatened with thin hair, rough hair, scraggly hair. Your hair seems weak, not well nourished. Then give it Ayer's Hair Vigor, a true hair food. It stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, and keeps it soft and silky.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

THE WEEK ON MAUI

Public Work Going Ahead Very Rapidly.

MAUI, May 14, 1904.—The Public Works Department is pushing rapidly forward improvement matters on Maui. The Wailuku $25,000 schoolhouse is well under way and the Makawao $3,000 school building will soon be begun, bids on it having closed on the 11th. As for road matters, C. H. Kluegel, government surveyor, is devoting his whole attention to the laying out of Maui thoroughfares. At present he is busy surveying the new road from Peahi to Kailua. After that is finished he will lay out a new trail to the summit of Haleakala. However the department will probably complete the Kula homestead road, the Keanae, Nahiku highway, and other more important projects before attempting to construct the Haleakala pathway.

DOCTORS QUIT.

Two of the five Maui government physicians, both very able and popular men, have resigned their positions feeling that they could not afford to retain them after an 83 1-3 per cent cut in their salaries.

A city resident cannot realize what an important personage a government doctor is in a country district.

POLO ON MAUI.

During Saturday afternoon, the 7th, a close game of polo was played on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia, between the following teams:

F. F. Baldwin, Geo. W. Wilbur, J. Thompson and C. C. Krumbhaar versus L. von Tempsky, W. O. Aiken, Harry Copp, and G. S. Aiken.

The score stood 3 goals to 3.

NOTES.

The steamer Nevadan arrived in Kahului on Monday and departed for the coast today. She took several hundred bunches of bananas to San Francisco.

Eli Snyder of Ulupalakua has the honor of introducing a new and rather unique agricultural enterprise to Maui, that raising Easter lilies for the Honolulu market. He made a good thing of it financially this season.

During Tuesday and Friday of this week, a rather exciting case engaged the attention of Magistrate Chas. Copp of Makawao. Hans Amundsen of Wailuku charged Manuel d' Arruda of Kula with stealing two colts. The prosecution produced seven witnesses to swear that the little mule belonged to Hans and the defense also brought seven into court to testify that the animal belonged to Manuel. The judge decided in favor of the defendant and as the horse-colt-case was thrown out of court on account of some technicality Manuel d' Arruda returned home with both animals.

Thursday evening, the 12th, the Wailuku Improvement Association met in Wailuku court house. A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting concerning the feasibility of making the society embrace the whole island.

W. E. Beckwith of Kaluanui is very sick at Puunene hospital. His friends are most anxious concerning him.

Tuesday afternoon, the 10th, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Paia Foreign Church met at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Paia.

The nurses, Misses Gee and Palecki are now employed at Puunene hospital.

George Cummings, the well-known baseball player, is now conductor on the passenger trains of the Kahului R. R. Co.

The league's baseball game of the 8th at Wells' Park, Wailuku, resulted as follows: Wailuku 28, Makawao 6. The Stars and Makawao play on the 15th.

Mongoose and sorehead are seriously interfering with the raising of young chickens on Maui.

Weather: Warm and dry.

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LITTLE AND HIS LETTER

Quits Judgeship Fight But Omits Chief Reasons.

Judge Little has sent the following self-congratulatory letter to the Hilo Tribune:

Chambers Circuit Court,
Hilo, May 4, 1904.

Editor Hilo Tribune:

My dear sir:—After four years of successful administration as judge of this circuit, it is most gratifying to see the steadfast devotion and feel the unanimous determination of my fellow citizens who represent the best we have in standing and property over whom my court presides to insist on my reappointment as judge of this circuit. I have watched the progress of [illegible] in this Territory during my residence here with some degree of interest, especially since we became a Territory, and am deeply interested in our future prosperity, and while the judicial office is not in a sense a political one, yet the selection of a judge is in a measure political in its signification. Viewing it in that light, I consider myself too good a republican to stand any longer in the way of the selection of some gentleman of the bar of this Court other than myself, or to have my friends any further importune the President or Attorney General in my behalf for the position, which political necessity and the unification of the party may require to be given to some one else.

I have, therefore, concluded to withdraw my name from further consideration, and in order that no mistake may be made in the selection of my successor, I ask all my friends to use all honorable means to secure the appointment of Homer L. Ross of this city. Mr. Ross will be as oil on the troubled waters and be a most worthy successor.

I take this occasion to thank not in words merely formal, but with deep sincerity all my friends, personal and the press, which supported me. I shall during the coming years endeavor to merit your continued support and good wishes.

Very truly yours,
GILBERT F. LITTLE.

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LAHAINALUNA CASE IN BETTER SHAPE

Attorney General Andrews with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth returned from Lahaina yesterday, having placed the Lahainaluna water controversy on a more easy footing than it seemed when he went to the scene of trouble. Concessions of important points were made by the representatives of the Pioneer Mill Co., which contests the Government's claim to the water rights as appurtenant to the seminary. On the other hand the company is given time to cut the cane growing on Government land. Commissioner Kaulukou, under these circumstances, continued the hearing until July. There is to be a conference of the parties with Governor Carter tomorrow.

Owing to disturbing rumors that reached Honolulu, as the trial was about to come off, the Attorney General was constrained to go to the assistance of Mr. Aluli, who had been sent from the department to handle the case. The Deputy Sheriff was taken along with him as a precaution against any force tactics. Happily the situation was found peaceful.

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SCHOOLHOUSES UNDER CONTRACT

W. J. Moody has been awarded the contract, by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, for building a three-room schoolhouse at Makawao, Maui, and A. Evensen that for a schoolhouse of the same description at Kalaheo, Kauai. The contract prices are close together, but the bidding in each case was somewhat wide. Following are the bids:

Three-room schoolhouse at Makawao, Maui:

J. A. Aheong	$ 3585
Thos. L. Andrews	3473
Henry De Fries	3300
Cyrus T. Green	3295
Otto Oss	3050
Herbert Kendall	2993
W. J. Moody	2950

Three-room schoolhouse at Kalaheo, Kauai:

C. B. Holgaard & Co., Ltd.	$ 3849
J. H. Craig	3600
J. A. Aheong	3485
Thos. L. Andrews	3374
Peter P. Davis	3200
Herbert Kendall	3184
Otto Oss	3148
W. J. Moody	2850
Henry De Fries	3074
John Cook	2770
A Evensen	2763

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KALIHI RESERVOIR TENDERS OPENED

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Tenders for constructing the Kalihi reservoir were opened at the Public Works office yesterday. Kern & Lishman's is not only the lowest but the shortest in time promised for completing the work, being 190 days against longer terms up to 260 named by other bidders. The bids are as follows:

Kern & Lishman	$33,000.00
Lord & Belser	33,136.00
Am.-Haw. Eng. & Con. Co.	35,000.00
John H. Wilson	37,500.00
C. B. Dwight	37,945.00
L. M. Whitehouse	38,795.00
Fred. Harrison	39,350.00
Aheong	42,944.00
John Walker	45,700.00
John F. Bowler	53,881.00

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FIRE HYDRANTS FOR WAILUKU

The Honolulu Iron Works Co., Ltd., has received the contract for supplying 24 Mathews fire hydrants, with fittings and connections, for the town of Wailuku, Maui, the price being $1271.20.

Wailuku thus stands fair to obtain, without much longer waiting, the necessary complement of hydrants to its means of protection from fire. Besides the constantly increasing value of private buildings in Maui's chief town, there will soon be valuable public structures there which it is in the interest of the whole Territory to have protected.

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Governor Carter assured a committee of Palolo valley property owners of his favorable intentions toward expending the [illegible] loan appropriation for the Palolo road. The Governor is [illegible] having something done with the Manoa road extension, for which loan money is appropriated.

ASKS HELP OF GOMPERS

Louisson's Appeal for Coffee Growers.

A. Louisson, the Hamakua coffee-grower, has addressed the following open letter to Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

Honokaa, Hawaii, May 3, 1904.
Mr. Samuel M. Compers, President of American Federation of Labor.
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: My attention was drawn by an article in Harper's Weekly of April 9th, relative to your visit to Porto Rico, and having investigated the condition of the Territory and its people. This paper advocates that a duty be placed on coffee from foreign countries so as to protect territories under our flag.

It is in connection with protection to the coffee industry that I wish to dwell on.

I myself am an American citizen engaged in the cultivation of the coffee industry in Hawaii.

When the senatorial commission, composed of Messrs. John H. Mitchell, Foster, and Burton visited Hawaii in the fall of 1902, I appeared before these gentlemen and spoke in behalf of protection to the American coffee industry.

Mine, and other memorials are to be found in the printed report giving all the hearings of citizens relative to various conditions in Hawaii.

The coffee industry in Hawaii is not so extensive as in Porto Rico, but under a protective tariff would surpass that of Porto Rico, for this territory possesses a larger area than our sister territory in the Atlantic.

The industry here has been steadily declining owing to the severe competition caused by an over production in countries not under the American flag, and vast sums of capital have been sunk in coffee enterprises in this territory.

Previous to annexation to the United States we had a protective duty of 7 cents a pound in the local market, while at present we have no protection whatever. The industry is in the hands of mostly small land owners, homesteaders, and women and children engage in picking their own crops.

The condition of these homesteaders is deplorable indeed, as an inspection of their places attests to grass and weeds flourishing more than coffee or anything else. Many have abandoned their homesteads and gone to work on the sugar plantations.

The coffee industry especially is a most desirable one for white immigrants in the tropics. It is as you know cultivated in the mountain regions, where white people can enjoy the best of health, and the harvesting being light and easy enables women, girls and boys to earn money picking the berries.

This industry under a protective policy has wonderful possibilities in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The tropical domain of the United States, namely these mentioned territories could in time easily provide and supply the whole nation with this beverage.

It is an industry that can never conflict with any agricultural product of the present domain of the mainland of the United States, where it does not grow. This growth and great future industry can be developed under the American flag, and its principal benefit would go to American citizens. We are sending now millions of money to foreign countries benefiting foreign and European investors, who are heavily interested in Brazil, and other South and Central American countries in this industry.

All European countries exact an import duty on coffee whilst the United States of America opens her markets to free coffee.

Do we receive corresponding concessions from these foreign countries for such a valuable gift?

We buy considerable coffee from Java, yet what do our exports thither amount to?

In Java it is a well known fact that laborers only receive 10 cents a day in wages. Can an American civilization thrive, much less be built up in competition on such uneven terms?

If in your judgment and wisdom, my dear sir, you would assist in having a duty placed on coffee coming from foreign countries, you would confer an everlasting blessing on the American tropical territories, and also enhance a better social condition than exists today.

Is it not only just and fair that Congress should eventually look beyond the seas, towards her tropical possessions and throw over them the strong arm of the protective tariff that has been accorded the industry of the mainland.

The magnificent prosperity and industry, the wealth of the United States, that looms up as a mighty factor in the world's commerce has come through protection.

It is the weak and feeble that need nursing and care, the strong can stand without it.

May we not plead that a spirit of altruism be shown for the tropical territories were the flag flies?

I trust that at the next session of Congress, for the sake of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, you may deem it wise to use your influence and assist an industry that will bring new life and new development into [illegible] into this tropical dominion.

Anticipating to hear from you favorably upon a question of such moment, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
[illegible] LOUISSON.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	$ .50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 17

OPENING OF PALOLO.

The building of a Palolo road would open up an interesting valley where scores of families ought to be settled on little farms. The soil is fertile, the rainfall sufficient and access to the city is made near by the last extension of the Rapid Transit. With a good road and a determination on the part of the Government to use the public land there to encourage farming rather than speculation, Palolo ought to develop into an agricultural show place.

There are many people, not precisely farmers, but who want self-supporting homes, to whom the development of the rural suburbs is a matter of personal interest. On scores of little tracts about this city families have reduced their living expenses fifty per cent and more by the practical use of less than two acres of land. By raising a little sorghum, panicum grass and alfalfa, a cow may be kept without buying a dollar's worth of store feed for her from one end of the year to the other; and the cow will put milk, butter and cottage cheese on the table. With intelligent care in any of the valleys a man may keep a profitable flock of hens and he can maintain a small vegetable garden. In time he will get fruit. Where running streams afford plenty of water, enough may be diverted into a pond to raise edible fish. Bees always do well and in certain places pigs are not out of the question. Living in this way, where access to the city is convenient, is not only economical but its pleasures are vastly greater than those derived from living in town unless one has a spacious environment or is devoted to society.

Palolo offers a fine chance to the industrious suburbanite or will, as soon as it is opened by a good road. If the rice and taro business can be kept out of it and the level land as well as the foothills can be divided up into white men's kuleanas, then it will not be long before Palolo will figure as one of the richest and most deserving of Honolulu's suburban possessions.

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LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

This great exposition of the progress of all the world, and especially of the United States, was formally opened April 30th at St. Louis. Some idea of its vastness may be derived from a few comparative figures. At the first Exposition in London in 1851, 21 acres were covered, in Paris in 1867, 37 acres, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, 65 acres, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, 200 acres, and at Paris in 1900, 125 acres.

The entire area covered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is 1240 acres, of which 250 are under roof. Fifty-one states and territories of the Union and fifty-one foreign nations are represented. The concentration of the products of industry, in its numerous departments, and of art, science and literature, has never been equalled. Production and manufacture, in all their phases, are practically illustrated. The exhibition is a microcosm of the developments of lapsed ages and especially of the rushing progress of the past century. It is probable that Hawaii alone, of all the territories and states of the Union, is without a local habitation and a name in this unprecedented and grand international kindergarten.

It is marvellous to contemplate this exhibition close to the site of the little trading post that was, it is believed, the only settlement above the mouth of the Mississippi River, when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated by the signing of the treaty in Paris on April 20th, 1803, and the delivery of possession in the following December. That portion of the national domain embraced 1,171,931 square miles, and now contributes almost one-half of the leading agricultural products of the country. This fact alone shows the best investment that was ever made by a government. The amount paid, $15,000,000, would be a bagatelle compared to the market value of the structures in one ward of the city of St. Louis.

◆

It is difficult to see how the Japanese have bottled the Vladivostok squadron unless they have done so by an elaborate system of mines. The entrances to the port are said to be too wide and deep to be filled with hulks and no ship-sinking has been reported. A string of mines in the fairway and a squadron behind it would probably keep the Russian ships out of commission for the remainder of the war.

◆

Vice Admiral Skrydloff has been shut out of Port Arthur by the Japanese landing force and may go to Vladivostok to command the squadron there. As the Port Arthur fleet is unable to get out of the harbor, an Admiral more or less can make little difference to it. It is reported that the same conditions now prevail at Vladivostok. In which event Skrydloff might as well stop at Harbin and have himself transformed into a General.

◆

Some writer has said that "language is used to conceal thought." [illegible] in his letter of [illegible] illustrates the truth of the [illegible]

BATTLESHIPS VS. TORPEDOES.

The recent discussion in Congress and elsewhere of the necessity for construction of additional battleships, in view of the lesson of the present war, is not confined to the United States. The Japan Gazette does not take the ground that battleships must necessarily be relegated to the background because of the destructive power of torpedoes as demonstrated by the Japanese, but only that their protective powers must be increased.

The problem of defence against torpedoes very early occupied the attention of naval architects and inventors, says the Gazette: "Torpedo netting was introduced but its value was considerably reduced by the invention of the pilot torpedo. Latterly, the improvements in torpedoes have gone ahead at a tremendous rate, far in excess of the pace attained in the invention of defensive appliances. The net result is that, on a dark night especially, a warship has very little self-protective power against an onslaught by torpedo-boats manned by determined men. The torpedo-boat destroyer was invented soon after the adoption of the torpedo but these boats, whilst primarily intended for defence, have revealed tremendous aggressive power. They are still the only practicable safeguard for large ships despite the many devices for detecting the approach of torpedoes. Now that torpedoes can be discharged at a distance of 3,000 yards at a speed of thirty knots there is little value in the information that a torpedo is approaching for there is insufficient time between the receipt of the warning and the arrival of the torpedo for the adoption of efficient defensive methods or avoiding the course of the subaqueous projectile. There remains therefore only the provision of destroyers, but as the range of torpedoes increases the wider will be the area to be protected and the greater the number of destroyers required to keep efficient guard. Battleships are of course necessary for bombardment but, by day, with submarine boats, high speed destroyers used offensively and long range steering torpedoes, the question of their general utility is becoming more prominent. In the old days huge line-of-battle ships had great advantages, advantages which are certainly not shared to the full by the present day mammoth battleships and cruisers. A torpedo attack is so swift, so silent, so irresistible that the moral effect on the enemy is a considerable asset for the attacking side. A destroyer or even a torpedo boat rushes out of the darkness at full speed. If sighted at a distance of a mile, two minutes only will elapse before it is alongside and the chances of hitting it before it can strike a fatal blow are very slight, whilst it has the huge bulk of the battleship as a mark. The present war has shown that the greater the daring with which these attacks are conducted the more effective they become and the greater the safety of the aggressors. It seems that in a daylight attack the larger ships would be almost invincible but with the fall of darkness the advantage veers, to a fully equal extent, to the side of the torpedo boats and destroyers with their speed and invisibility. There can be little doubt that the next few years will see an enormous increase in this branch of the navies of the world both for offensive and defensive purposes and it is possible that part, at least, of the money that would otherwise be expended on great warships will be devoted to the provision of smaller boats of high speed. It was prophesied for the torpedo that its effects would be so awful as to render naval war impossible. That prophecy has not been realized but one effect has certainly been to produce conviction of the helplessness of huge ships against this insidious enemy unless surrounded by a cloud of protecting destroyers.

"The appreciation of the efficacy of the torpedo is undoubtedly the main cause of the early Japanese successes. It may be said that as much was due to surprise as to a particular weapon. Whilst admitting that the disorganization ensuing on the swift and silent attacks was a great factor, it must not be forgotten that it is a factor which to a greater or less degree is ever present. Those who have been on battleships during naval manoeuvers tell us that from sunset to sunrise their nerves were at the greatest tension and that practically the only enemy feared was the dark torpedo-boats, to guard against which the keenest look-out was too often ineffectual.

"The powers of the torpedo have undoubtedly been magnified. There is ever a tendency to increase the importance of a danger that is invisible but in this case the danger is very real. Whilst a single torpedo may not, in consequence of watertight compartments and double keels, sink a battleship there is almost an even chance that by striking a vital spot it may.

"Enough has probably been said to show that though there is no probability of battleships being abolished yet their use will be accompanied with greater precautions than heretofore. At least enough has surely been advanced to justify the consideration of the question with which we started."

◆

Foreign warships are not likely to disobey Uncle Sam's order about entering Pearl Harbor. According to naval experts, vessels of the American navy will be compelled to obey the same mandate. Perhaps though the order means that the channel is to be opened up for navigation and that the federal government intends finally to begin work at Pearl Harbor.

◆

Jaukea is telling Hawaii democrats that he left the Republican party because it killed the county law. And yet the same Jaukea was chairman of the Home Rule party and elected county treasurer on the Home Rule platform long before the decision of the Supreme Court was given.

◆

There is a difference in coffee conditions in Kona and Hamakua. Bruner of Kona says the coffee men in his district are making money hand over fist, but [illegible] of Hamakua is still crying for a protecting tariff for the island berry.

INDUSTRIAL HARMONY.

When Parks, the walking-delegate, now dead, was sent to Sing Sing, and the attention of unionized wage-earners throughout the United States was concentrated upon the frauds that he and others of his class had perpetrated and upon the blackmail they had levied upon individuals and combinations that represented capital, the Advertiser predicted that the result would be the re-organization of many labor unions, the abandonment of their illegal and even criminal methods, and the establishment of better relations between the employers and the employed. The basis of the prediction was confidence in the intelligence and in the integrity of American citizens, when applied to labor conditions.

This anticipation thus far has been fully verified by events. The re-organization of the unions has steadily proceeded. The vital necessity of responsibility under the law, has been recognized and enforced. Strikes of vast extent and involving severe loss and deprivation have been arbitrated and settled. Now a period has been reached when the prevailing inclination of labor as well as capital is towards the compromise of all questions of expediency and the prevention of temporary disruption of important and wealth-producing industries.

The late threatened strike of the carmen in San Francisco has ended in a manner that indicates the approaching termination of controversies that have cost hundreds of millions, have caused destitution among workmen and their families, have interrupted and delayed enterprise and investment, and have been accompanied by violence and by bloodshed. The United Railroads met the Carmen's Union half way, and showed a willingness to make reasonable concessions, that did not affect the constitutional right of any corporation to employ or discharge men, at its own pleasure. International President Mahon appeared on the scene and counselled moderation. Mayor Schmitz took a prominent and useful part in protracted negotiations. The result was that, recently at 2 o'clock in the morning, the men voted to accept the terms proposed by the United Railroads, and determined not to strike. Before daylight harmony was restored over the entire street railroad system of the commercial metropolis of the Pacific. The railroad combination agreed to recognize the labor unions, as to such of their employees as were members, and to make no discrimination against them. This was an accurate conclusion, and a most satisfactory feature was its prompt acceptance.

The principle of mutual responsibility having been acknowledged and violations of law or the use of force having been discarded by unionized wage-earners, and capital having met these concessions in a friendly spirit, it may be safely declared that the world is now closer to industrial peace than it has been since labor was first crudely organized, and that the future relations between the two antagonistic forces that have disturbed modern progress are fairly on the way towards fraternal alliance.

◆

NAVY AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

The "situation" which arises between the naval and customs people every time an American warship enters port, is not peculiar to Honolulu. At San Francisco and all along the coast the same trouble has occurred, with the inevitable result that the right of the Custom House to examine and assess all merchandise coming ashore from a vessel which last arrived from a foreign port, has been sustained by the Government, irrespective of whether the importer wears the American naval uniform or the garb of a civilian.

There is, however, a certain amount of red tape that must be unwound in courtesy to the Naval establishment. The Collector of the Port, before sending his men to a naval wharf for duty, must ask and receive permission. It may be assumed that if duty called the naval men to the Custom House, in time of peace, as in searching for deserters, etc., they would have to seek permission of the Collector. These are mere matters of courtesy, easily adjusted, and they leave the customs men with a clear field in which to enforce the United States tariff laws.

The settlement ought to satisfy everybody save the anxious and thrifty spirits that hoped to see the price of Panama hats and Porto Rican cigars drop during the stay of the fleet.

◆

THE HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL.

There are nearly 14,000 children and youth of the Territory in the public schools. The highest educational establishment under the Bureau of Education is the Honolulu High School. To the people of the mainland, one high school, with 120 pupils in attendance out of an enrolled school population of 14,000, would not be comprehended without explanation.

That there are so few pursuing a high school or secondary course of education is owing to the mixed character of our population, the many tongues spoken by parents in their homes, and to the general poverty of the mass of the people. An overwhelming majority of children enter school with no knowledge of English, the common medium of instruction. These children of various vernaculars meet in the school-room, sometimes fifty or sixty in one room, the teacher frequently with little education or developed intelligence. It take four or five years for them to get a sufficient acquaintance with English to begin to receive real instruction. And by the time they should be prepared to enter a High school they are at that age when the poverty of the parents necessitates their withdrawal from school to begin bread-winning.

Thus it is that so few of our youth get the almost inestimable advantages which a high school course would give them.

There are at present in the High School, and the intermediate and primary schools connected therewith, more than 650 pupils, all English speaking children at their entry at the primary school. All others must be able to use English so as to be ready to receive instruction from the beginning.

The High School stands at the head of these schools, which are its feeders, no other schools in Honolulu so far, with a rare exception here and there, being able to prepare pupils to enter the High School. The course of instruction in the High School is similar to that pursued in the best schools of the mainland. There has recently been erected an almost perfect building, admirably equipped, for the commercial department. Another building of five rooms has just been completed, for the accommodation of the rapidly growing grammar department. With some change and addition to the scientific laboratory, the parents of Honolulu would have a High School, so far as buildings and equipment go, that any city might be proud of.

There is at present a very high average corps of teachers, having degrees from colleges and universities among the best on the mainland. They have all had from three to fifteen years of successful work in the school-room. In all those things that enlarge and enrich the mind, it is not invidious to compare them with any class of business or professional men in Hawaii.

It is a grave error to suppose that these educated and cultivated men and women teach because they could not do anything else. When they entered the vocation of teaching, they were thoroughly imbued with the fact that, in so doing, they gave up the possibility of reaping those awards of wealth and position, esteemed by most people as the only prizes of successful effort. They teach because it gives them a quiet, scholarly life, best suited to their natures and aptitudes. They know that there are some things supremely worth having, not to be obtained by pull, push, strife, self-assertion and pride of place.

By parents, guardians and wise rulers, every effort should be made to secure and to retain teachers of the highest character and qualification.

It is much to be regretted that those in authority, seeking some way to reduce expenses of government, should not have found a method, otherwise than by so sweeping a reduction of teachers' salaries, especially those of teachers of the highest character and attainments. Such a reduction of salaries makes it incumbent upon the teachers to seek employment in other places where they can obtain a living and where their conspicuous services will be, it is hoped, more appreciated and better rewarded than in the Paradise of the Pacific.

I believe that the parents and guardians of the young men and women now attending the High School are unanimous in their desire to retain the present able corps of teachers, or to get a faculty of equal excellence.

It is also most certain that the best and most enlightened sentiment of all nationalities and vocations in Honolulu are of the same opinion. But the reduction in salaries to take place July 1st makes the retention of the present faculty impossible, and more impossible to get anything like their equals to fill their places. Their present salary, with one exception, is $1200 per year, or $100 per month. This small sum, for instructors of their education and training, is all too little. But on July 1st it is to be reduced to $80 per month. When they pay for their board, clothing and washing, they will not have as much left as the veriest scullion in the kitchen.

Professor Max Muller gave utterance to a profound philosophy when he said: "The intellectual and moral character of a nation is founded in its schools and universities, and those who educate a people have always been its real masters, though they may go by a more modest name."

It may well be asked of our people of light and leading whether their quiet masters, according to the dictum of Muller, shall be robust, educated and cultured men and women, or moral and intellectual valetudinarians.

striking a sail escaped with the fracture of two bones in his foot. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

◆

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Albert F. Judd is back to town after ten days of rustication on Molokai, which he greatly enjoyed. As U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Judd yesterday conducted the preliminary examinations of a number of Japanese recently arrested for violations of moral statutes.

Deputy Attorney General Fleming yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in each of the remaining cases against the four Chinese indicted for robberies in Ewa district. Three of the defendants were convicted in the first case tried and Judge De Bolt sentenced them each to 15 years at hard labor.

Gustav Bertulad, a sailor on the barkentine S. N. Castle, fell from the rigging at a height of fifty feet yesterday, but having his fall checked by

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIC.—The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instantaneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this kind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Boys' Industrial School buildings at Waialae are completed.

Plans for the new immigration station have been forwarded to Washington.

Three cases of mumps have appeared in the crew of the training ship Adams.

The U. S. Navy collier Nero came into the harbor yesterday afternoon from the outside anchorage and moored in Naval row.

Work is in progress on the superintendent's cottage as a beginning of construction of new buildings for the Insane Asylum.

Judge S. B. Dole of the U. S. District Court, accompanied by Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter, made a call aboard the gunboat Bennington yesterday.

A private letter received yesterday from San Francisco is to the effect that Senator L. L. McCandless had gone east to become a benedick.

W. C. Weedon, whose Crawford peaches came into bearing last year, is now showing white clings of good size and flavor. His trees are in their fifth year of growth.

The America Maru sailed from San Francisco on May 11 for this port, en route to Yokohama. She is probably on her last voyage until the end of the Japanese-Russian war comes.

Mr. David Dunlof, a former member of Company M, Second U. S. Vol. Engineers, formerly stationed at Camp McKinley, entered the holy bonds of matrimony on May 5th, at Portland, Oregon.

President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health succeeds Dr. C. B. Cooper as chairman of the mosquito campaign committee, which acts in conjunction with the sanitary service to some extent.

Governor Carter and Land Commissioner Pratt await a definite statement of intended route from the purchasers of the Kohala water franchise, before granting a right of way for the ditch construction.

W. W. Bruner of Kona, coffee grower and exporter, is quoted as saying that hard times are not heard of in that region. Coffee raisers are obtaining better prices than for seven years past and this year's crop will be larger than last year's.

The schooner Defender is now out 37 days from Honoipu for this port and as she has a reputation for speed some anxiety is felt for her safety.—Call, May 7.

The schooner Rosamond was cleared yesterday for Honolulu with an assorted merchandise cargo valued at $10,589.—Call, May 7.

The bark W. B. Flint sailed yesterday for Makaweli via Honolulu with an assorted merchandise cargo valued at $18,830.—Call, May 6.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

J. Carvalho, leader of the Hilo band, is in the city.

J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., has returned from Maui.

Postmaster W. I. Madeira and wife of Hilo have arrived to spend a few days in the city.

U. S. Marshal Hendry returned yesterday from serving papers in the bankruptcy case of Y. Kashinoki, Wailuku.

Albert Horner promises that the island of Hawaii will contribute some horses to the June 11 meeting at Kapiolani Park.

John H. Jones, of the McInerny Shoe store, will leave by the Korea on June 14th on a business and pleasure trip to San Francisco. He will go as far as St. Louis.

Arthur Waldron, yeoman on the U. S. cruiser Tacoma, was about town last evening renewing old acquaintances. Waldron resided in Honolulu many years ago.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Winter yesterday arrested four deserters from the British ship Scottish Isles, at the request of Consul Hoare. They are detained in prison.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson, School Agent Miss Rose Davison and Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson today will visit the Boys' Industrial School at Waialae, whose group of buildings is now complete.

W. F. Hall and Miss Anna Nordmeyer were married at 1 p. m. yesterday at St. Andrew's Cathedral. Miss Marion Wright was the bridesmaid, and C. O. Hottell attended the groom. The bride was given away by H. Gehring.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Senator H. P. Baldwin is in the city, having come over from Kauai yesterday.

Palmer Woods has organized a democratic club in Kohala with sixty members.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, wealthy residents of New York, are guests at the Moana. Mrs. Burden is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough.

W. M. Giffard of the Agricultural Board and R. S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, are studying forestry problems on the other side of the island.

Nothing was done in the Lahainaluna water rights matter at the Capitol yesterday.

Joseph Correia, Portugal, was made an American citizen by Judge Dole yesterday.

A lookout is being kept up for people who break the irrigation regulations during the dry spell again upon Honolulu.

The Watson-Spreckels suit for $400,000 worth of property in the heart of Honolulu stands continued for one week from yesterday in the Federal court.

J. K. Burkett, traveling normal instructor for Oahu and Kauai, left yesterday in the steamer Ke Au Hou for a visit of two weeks among the schools of the Garden Isle.

High Sheriff Brown received a wireless dispatch yesterday from Sheriff Andrews on Hawaii stating that [illegible]

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to walk. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAIRSTON, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 16, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100		305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	45	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	[illegible]	
Honomu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		18½
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		6
Kipahulu	160,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100		88
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20		
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Paauhau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		140
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		77½
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100		40
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100		97½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd				100
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100		60
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		8½
O. R. & L. Co	4,000,000	100		75
Hilo R. R. Co	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.			98	
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.			104	
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.				
O. R. & L. Co.				
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.				100
Kahuku 6 p. c			100	
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.				

DIVIDENDS.

O. R. & L. Co., ½ per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., ½ per cent; Onomea (S. F. May 5), 1 per cent; Mutual Telephone, 2 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	May	BAROM. 9 a m.	BAROM. 3 p m.	THERM. Min	THERM. Max	Rainfall to 9 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	7	30.07	30.00	71	80	.06	70	1-5	NE	1
S	8	30.04	29.96	69	80	.02	74	1 6	NE	1-0
M	9	29.99	29.92	66	81	.00	7	1	*	1-0
T	10	29.99	29.94	63	80	.00	73	0-4	**	1-0
W	11	30.02	29.93	61	81	.00	71	1	NE	0-1
T	12	30.04	29.96	72	80	.00	61	4	NE	2
F	13	30.03	29.96	70	82	.00	69	1	NE	1-0

* NE-NNE. ** SW-NNE.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	May	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		p.m	Ft	a.m	a.m.	p.m.			Sets.
M	16	4.39	[illegible]	4 00	9.36	11.40	5.21	6.27	8.01
T	17	5.21	2.0	4.4[illegible]	10.12		5.21	6.32	8.57
						a.m			
W	18	6.[illegible]	1.9	5.35	10.14	0.31	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.53
T	19	6.55	1.8	6.28	11.42	1.26	5.20	6.33	10.45
					p.m				
F	20	7.5[illegible]	1.7	7.54	12.44	2.20	[illegible]	6.33	11.37
S	21	8.5[illegible]	1.5	9.24	3.14	[illegible]	5.20	6.34	a.m.
S	22	9.5[illegible]	1.3	10.[illegible]	[illegible]	3.46	[illegible]	6.34	0.25
M	23	11.07	1.2	11.30	4.36	[illegible]	5.19	6.35	1.12

First quarter of the moon May 21st.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

COMMERCE OF HAWAII

Interesting Report by Department of Labor.

The exports of manufactures this year promise to exceed those of any preceding year in the history of America. The last four years there has been an apparent dropping off in exports, although in reality there has been a steady increase in production which however has not been included in the estimates. This is due to the fact that exports to this country and to Porto Rico are no longer included in the statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In 1900 the exports of domestic manufactures amounted to $433,000,060 for the whole fiscal year, which was the highest figure ever recorded for the exports of domestic manufactures from the United States. In 1901 the figures showed $411,000,000, in 1902, $403,000,000, and in 1903, $407,000,000.

This drop in the figures, however, was not entirely due to an actual reduction in the value of manufactures leaving the ports of the United States, but was in part because of the fact that shipments of manufactures to Hawaii and Porto Rico, which had formerly been included in the statement of exports to foreign countries, were not so included for the year 1900. The exports of manufactures to Hawaii and Porto Rico in 1900 amounted to $11,600,000, and had these been included in the figures of exports to foreign countries subsequent to 1900 there would have been comparatively little reduction.

The figures of exports to foreign countries in 1904, which are now completed for the nine months ending with March, indicate that the total value of exports of manufactures to foreign countries in the full fiscal year which ends June 30 will exceed those of 1900, in spite of the fact that Hawaii and Porto Rico are no longer included. The total value of exports sent from the United States to Hawaii and Porto Rico for the present fiscal year will aggregate $25,000,000, and of this manufactures form about two-thirds of the grand total. In the nine months ending with March, 1904, manufactures shipped to Porto Rico and Hawaii have probably aggregated about $10,000,000 in value. The total value of the manufactures exported to foreign countries in the nine months ending with March exceeds by $17,000,000 that of 1900, the banner year, in which the figures of exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico were included.

To compare, therefore, the shipments from the ports of the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1904, with those of the corresponding months of 1900, the shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico should be added, and this would bring the total for the nine months about $30,000,000 above those of the corresponding nine months of the year of greatest exports, 1900. Comparing exports of manufactures to foreign countries in the nine months ending with March, 1904, with those of corresponding periods for earlier years, a gain of $31,000,000 is shown for the nine months ending with March, 1904, over the corresponding period of 1903, and a gain of $36,000,000 compared with the same period of 1902. Comparing conditions with those of a decade ago it may be said that exports of manufactures have almost trebled. In the nine months ending with March, 1894, the total value of domestic manufactures exported was $138,902,149 against $330,572,215.

Imports of manufactures show a decided falling off in the nine months ending with March, 1904, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903. To obtain a statement of the imports of manufactures, the Bureau of Statistics groups in three classes, viz, wholly or partially manufactured materials for use in manufacture; manufactured ready for consumption; and the group articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.; and this gives approximately the value of all manufactures coming into the United States, and amounts in total to $334,815,956 in the nine months ending with March, 1904, against $366,107,747 in the same months of last year, a decrease of $32,000,000 in imports of manufactures. It is proper to add, however, that the group "articles of voluntary use, etc," contains some articles which could not properly be classed as manufactures, especially diamonds, of which the importation has grown steadily for several years past until the present fiscal year, which shows a decided falling off compared with 1903.

For the eight months ending with February, the diamonds imported amounted to $11,500,000 against over $16,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. These, if deducted from the Bureau of Statistics figures of manufactures, would bring the total for the nine months down to about $320,000,000 worth of manufactures imported, against $330,000,000 worth exported during the same period.

These figures seem to justify the prediction that the value of manufactures sent out from the ports of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 will exceed those of any preceding year, and will also exceed the imports of manufactures during that same period.

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W. J. Moody was awarded the contract by Supt. Holloway yesterday for the construction of a three-room school house at [illegible], Maui. His bid was [illegible]. [illegible] got the contract for the [illegible] school house.

HOPE GIVEN TO MEHEULA

Mainland Judge May Be Called for Drillshed Case.

Solomon Meheula appeared in the United States District Court yesterday for sentence under conviction of destroying public documents while a public officer having such in his custody—the documents being certain vouchers of the House of Representatives for expenses of the regular and extra sessions of 1903 and the office that of clerk of such House. J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and C. W. Ashford for the defendant.

Judge Dole stated that certain points had been raised but not argued on the motion for a new trial. He should like to hear argument on these points, therefore would continue sentence until Monday next. In answer to a question he said argument should be heard as early as possible and by agreement of counsel tomorrow was set for the purpose.

Judge Dole intimated that the chief point on which he desired to hear argument was the validity of evidence the defendant had given in previous examinations when used against him at the trial by jury. A New York case was mentioned in which authorities were cited at length on both sides of the question.

DRILLSHED LITIGATION.

A. G. M. Robertson for certain defendants in the suit of United States vs. J. O. Carter, W. O. Smith and Mary Parker, trustees of the Lunalilo Estate, and others stated that there was a prospect of a settlement out of court. He therefore asked for a continuance until the October term, which with the consent of Mr. Dunne was granted. The Lunalilo trustees had entered a disclaimer of interest in the property, which is the drillshed premises taken over by the United States Government from the Territory. Haleakala, A. Kaoe and Kinau Chuen Yet, the other defendants, are prosecuting a claim to parts of the ground under allegation of uninterrupted occupancy since 1882. Another phase of the case is that the Territorial Government has reason to hope for a retrocession of the property by the Federal Government, as the latter is not likely to need it in view of the advanced steps toward establishing an Army Post at Kahauiki. It was suggested by Mr. Dunne that Judge Dole was disqualified, from previous official connection while Governor with the disposal of the property. Hence, if the case comes to trial, a Federal Judge from the mainland may be designated to preside over proceedings.

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BROWN WILL INVESTIGATE

Maui Police Methods Are Said to Be Lax.

High Sheriff Brown will probably go to Maui today to correct some evils said to exist in the police administration of the island. There are no charges against any official of that island, but the High Sheriff is not satisfied, from a report brought back by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, with the methods used in the collection and accounting of fines and costs in the district.

The immediate trouble which calls for the visit of the High Sheriff arose during the trial of a Japanese woman at Lahaina before Judge Kahaulelio last Friday evening. Both Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth prosecuted and the woman was convicted and fined fifty dollars and costs. She paid over the money to the court and was about to be released, when Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth objected. No mittimus had been made out for the deputy sheriff at Lahaina, and Chillingworth objected to the release of the woman until the police department had been given satisfactory evidence of the judgment of the court. The mittimus was then made out and the difficulty settled, but Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth investigated and was not satisfied with the methods used by the police and the magistrate. He learned that it was the custom to release prisoners when they paid their fine without ever going through the formality of issuing a mittimus and certifying that judgment had been entered. It was possible for the magistrate to collect a fine and release a prisoner without the police being at all cognizant of the fact, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was afraid that this might lead to abuses. The police accounts are required to correspond with those of the magistrate, and the laxity of the system of accounting, the Deputy feared, might result in irregularities from which the police would suffer. The facts were reported by Mr. Chillingworth to High Sheriff Brown, and the latter said yesterday that he would probably go to Maui today for the purpose of setting matters right. The method in vogue in Honolulu is for the district magistrate to issue a mittimus to every prisoner sentenced, whether he pays a fine or not.

TWO KICKS ABOUT RECENT NEWS FROM THE SUBURBS

Wailuku, Maui, T. H.,
May 13, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: In the Advertiser of May 11th, 1904, appears an article headed as follows: "Government may take over Lahainaluna Water Rights—Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth go to Maui for purpose of asserting Territory's rights."

I am not given to answering sensational articles of this nature, but, in this particular instance, in justice to myself, brother attorneys, and clients, I ask for sufficient space, in as prominent a place as the original article, for the following remarks:

Among other things the article says:

1st. "The Pioneer Mill Company has enjoyed the water rights claimed by the Territory, or Department of Education, for twelve years."

This is false.

2nd. "That it was at the instance of the Plantation that the Government brought suit to determine the ownership."

This is false.

3rd. "That the Pioneer Mill Company was taking advantage of every technicality in the present hearing before the Water Commissioner, and using every means to delay the trial."

This is false.

4th. "That the Plantation, without authority or justification of any kind began the use of the water twelve years ago, and, when the Department of Education attempted to assert its rights, the Plantation claimed to control all of the water."

This is false.

5th. "That no lease of the water rights has ever been given."

This is false.

6th. The balance of the article is a mixture of falsehood, with a dash of truth here and there; and nearly all of which the Attorney General has repudiated.

Three articles of a like nature have now appeared in the Honolulu press. The first two were allowed to pass unnoticed. I felt it about time to have a word.

One cannot censure reporters for gathering news; but there are many who do have contempt for a person too cowardly to permit his name to appear within or at the foot of such an article.

As a subscriber of your paper for years I request space for this answer.

D. H. CASE.

[Inquiry at the Attorney General's office brings the statement that the Pioneer Mill Co. has enjoyed the water rights of Lahainaluna, if not for exactly twelve years then for nearly that length of time; that the suit was brought upon the request of the Pioneer Mill Co. to the Attorney General; that the company was putting up a technical defense according to the attorneys who appeared for the government; that the plantation did assert a right to practically all the water, using padlocked gates for that purpose.]

The Baldwin Case.

Hilo, May 12th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: My attention has been called to an article in the Gazette of May 3rd, in which you do not give me a fair deal, your insinuations in said article are vague, and would tend to reflect upon one's character. Your statement, that I paid over an amount of money a few hours before the arrival of Mr. Pratt and Mr. Peters, and afterwards another amount, is untrue, also your statement, as far as I am concerned, that it was by discoveries made by Mr. Williams; as the facts of the case are, I turned over the sum of $4371.50, on my own statement of all the amounts that I had on application, on Thursday, the day after Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, arrived here. There was nothing hidden in my having these amounts, as they were not due the Government until action had been taken on same, as to whether the applicants were successful or unsuccessful, in their Prove-Ups, and in many cases a large portion of this amount is to be turned back to unsuccessful applicants when called for.

While here Mr. Pratt thought it best for me to turn over all these amounts that I had on deposit, which I did.

Yours sincerely,
E. D. BALDWIN.

[The information upon which the Advertiser's story was based came from the Attorney General's office and received conservative treatment in this paper.]

JUDGE LITTLE'S ATTEMPT TO NAME HIS OWN SUCCESSOR

The withdrawal of his own candidacy for the circuit judgeship last week by Judge Little caused little comment. The President has made no secret of the fact that he would not reappoint the present incumbent, and this has been generally known here for months. The real object of the letter of withdrawal is only apparent when it is noticed that the judge attempts to name his successor before whom he will practice. The audacity of the thing is a matter of comment by the people who were not fully aware of the step proposed. Until the last week or so the only other candidate for the judgeship was Charles F. Parsons, who has been a practicing attorney here for the past six years. His ability and standing fully entitle him to receive the appointment at the hands of the President if he asks it. Some time after Judge Little took the field for reappointment, Mr. Parsons asked the people of this section of the Territory for an endorsement and his petition received the names of a large portion of the business and professional community. Since it became known that Judge Little would not be considered for the position, a large number of citizens who endorsed the present incumbent have written to the President urging the appointment of Mr. Parsons, and have also written the Governor urging his recommendation.

Upon the withdrawal of Judge Little, his former supporters at once circulated a petition asking for the endorsement of Mr. Little's candidate, Mr. Ross. The first page of signatures is an array of names of men who worked hardest for Judge Little and who have been most identified with his cause for the past four years. The petition purposes to be a movement in favor of harmony and suggests that Mr. Ross be selected as a candidate to allay factional feeling. A glance at the first dozen names fairly indicates that the signers are not men with reputations for allaying factional feeling; two of them have been writing caustic editorials, published in the Tribune, concerning Mr. Parsons and his friends. Others are men very recently defeated in the Republican precinct club because of their factional warfare. One or two are men who reviled the former administration and opposed the recommendation of Mr. Carter for governor when his name went before the district convention. If there was any ring of sincerity in the appeal of these men, the community might have reason to feel a sense of relief and believe that a more harmonious political condition is before it. It is only too apparent, however, that they petition in the name of harmony and "allaying personal feeling" because the administration has indicated in no uncertain terms that Hilo must get together. Hilo cannot get together upon any candidate named by a defeated faction, even in the name of "harmony."—Hawaii Herald.

BAND WILL PROBABLY NOT GO FOR MAINLAND TOUR

It is quite likely that the plan to take the government band for a mainland tour will have to be dropped. Manager Cohen has been waiting for some time to hear from J. D. Spreckels as to the plans of the Republican delegation, and if it does not wish to take the band along the tour may be abandoned entirely.

Some of the members of the band are objecting to the trip and others are dissatisfied with the offer made to them, so that Manager Cohen is feeling a little doubtful about the venture. The chances are that the band will be compelled to remain in Honolulu and worry along on the appropriation made by the legislature.

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Congressman Hepburn of Iowa is proud of a Kentucky ancestor named Kelly, to whom at Eddyville in [illegible] was granted a patent for steel made after that world-famous process to which Henry Bessemer gave name but not invention.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS

Ex-Queen's Pension Is Queried in Hospital Argument.

Yesterday the Supreme Court heard argument on the appeal of Queen's Hospital Trustees from the decision of Auditor J. H. Fisher, refusing to issue warrants for paying the usual monthly subsidies to the hospital. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the appellant; Emil C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, for the appellee. F. A. Schaefer, vice president; Geo. W. Smith, secretary, and E. F. Bishop, treasurer, of the Queen's Hospital corporation, were present to give evidence.

Mr. Robertson contended in his argument that the hospital was a public institution, recognized as such under successive forms of government. Under the monarchy the sovereign was president of the corporation and under the Republic the president of the Republic, by an amendment to the charter, was given the same position ex-officio. Since annexation the charter had not been again amended, but Governor Carter had de facto exercised the functions of president of the corporation, making the last biennial appointments of half of the number of trustees. Among other authorities cited was that court's decision refusing to dismiss the appeal in this case.

Mr. Peters, closing for the Auditor, laid reiterated emphasis on the charter itself, showing that it was framed according to the statute and, in conformity thereto, made the specific purpose of the hospital the free care and treatment of sick and injured Hawaiians. It did not make a particle of difference if the hospital were shown to be giving free treatment to persons of other nationalities today, since that was only permitted but not made a purpose in the statute underlying the charter. Such wider dealing of the hospital might be stopped tomorrow. From the terms of the statute, the hospital was a private institution. It was the same as if Ewa Plantation Co. started a hospital for the benefit of its laborers, but by vote of the management chose to admit patients from all over the Territory. That would not make it a public hospital which could legally receive assistance from the Legislature.

Chief Justice Frear and Justice Galbraith put various questions to Mr. Peters, in answering which he always came back to his main proposition, namely, that the Queen's Hospital having been instituted for the benefit of indigent sick Hawaiians, with mere permission "to contract for" the care of sick "foreigners," was a private institution. He supposed a case of the Legislature's voting relief to an injured policeman, when Mr. Robertson quietly asked:

"Hasn't the Legislature voted a pension to a policeman's widow?"

Mr. Peters replied that such appropriations had never been tested in court, mentioning the pension to the ex-Queen as belonging to the same category and not of undoubted legality.

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JAP MURDERER IS A SUICIDE

Sheriff Coney of Kauai makes the following report under date of May 14, concerning the end of a Japanese murderer:

"The murderer of Ishimoto, a Japanese named Horamoto, returned to the Anahola camp sometime during last night (Friday), and hung himself, his dead body being found this morning."

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Lahaina Notes.

LAHAINA, May 14.—Miss Hannah Burns, who made her home for the past six years with her sister, Mrs. M. Silver, passed away peacefully last Thursday, after being confined to her bed a few days. She was an invalid for years. Her funeral took place Friday and was largely attended.

Mrs. Henning goes to Honolulu tonight and expects to return in two weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Gibb has returned from Paauhau to her home in Olowalu.

Mrs. W. H. Crozier and son, Willie, of Paauhau, and Mrs. John Glenn of Honolulu, arrived during the week on a visit to their mother who has not been well.

⁂

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Sunday Advertiser
25c per month

NEW CHANCE FOR WORTH

Another Trial of the Othello's Mate.

Henry C. Worth, chief mate of the Chilian ship Othello, will be placed on trial again today for shooting and wounding a Japanese on board that vessel, the jury that tried the case last week having disagreed. Judge De Bolt has ordered a panel of talesmen to appear at 10 o'clock, from which to draw a jury.

KNIFE WIELDER CONVICTED.

Kumamoto was tried yesterday morning before Judge De Bolt, for assault and battery with a weapon upon Wataro Ichi. The complaining witness showed three vertical scars in his back from the alleged act. One blade of a pair of heavy shears set in a wooden handle was exhibited as the weapon, under the name of "a Japanese kitchen knife." W. S. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, prosecuted, and C. C. Bitting defended the accused. The following jury was found satisfactory as drawn and took the case into deliberation at 9 minutes to 12 m.: S. K. Paulo, W. M. Buchanan, G. Kealohapauole, John Coffee, James Bicknell, John Kidwell, H. C. Austin, H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., J. R. Galt, C. J. Fishel, C. J. Ludwigsen and Percy Lishman. At the opening of the afternoon session the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was suspended until Saturday.

WATER WORKS SHORTAGE.

Edward Vivian Richardson by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, yesterday filed a motion in relation to his indictment for embezzlement, asking the court "to order the Attorney General to furnish to said defendant a bill of particulars setting forth the regulation and appointment referred to in the indictment herein and stating the time when and the person by whom such regulation and appointment was promulgated or made."

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

After argument by Mr. Withington for defendant and Mr. Stanley for plaintiff, Judge Robinson yesterday denied the motion of defendant for a new trial of the suit of Manuel P. Ferreira vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., in which the jury returned a verdict of $3000 damages for the death of plaintiff's son from being run over by an electric car. Exceptions were noted to the Supreme Court.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS CASE.

Judge Robinson will begin hearing the Pacific Heights foreclosure injunction suit—C. S. Desky vs. C. W. Booth—on its merits this morning. The former hearing was on motion to dissolve the temporary injunction, which the court denied. At the coming trial the deposition of R. D. Silliman, who was Desky's attorney in drawing the mortgage, will be produced.

INJUNCTION STANDS.

Judge Robinson made an order yesterday morning denying the motion of American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., to dissolve the temporary injunction against itself, Superintendent Holloway and Auditor Fisher issued on the complaint of John Lucas. The temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from proceeding further with a contract for constructing Brewer's wharf and shed, is continued in full force until the final hearing and determination of the cause.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Execution for $411.06 issued by Judge Gear in the case of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Co., Ltd., vs. A. L. Ahlo is returned by High Sheriff A. M. Brown as unsatisfied, no real or personal property belonging to the defendant on which to levy having been found after due and diligent search.

L. H. Dee's suit against W. H. Smith, to remove cloud from title, was further heard yesterday by Judge Gear. The court gave counsel until 10 a. m. on Thursday to produce authorities on points of law.

Holmes & Stanley for libellant move to set for trial on a day certain the divorce suit of Frederick W. Mauge vs. Mollie Mauge.

In the covenant suit of Chung See vs. Kahanuu Meek, the defendant by her attorney, J. J. Dunne, has filed a demurrer in which among other things the statute of limitations is pleaded.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., by its attorney, C. W. Ashford, has entered a demurrer to the bill for foreclosure of mortgage brought by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., against W. C. Achi and others.

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Governor Carter is becoming more [illegible] of audience to [illegible] who have not strictly public business to transact with him at the [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible].

FOREIGN WARSHIPS CANNOT ENTER PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Foreign war vessels may enter all but eight ports of the United States or its colonies. These have been marked off, and foreign representatives here advised as to the restriction that it has been deemed best to place about them.

They are: Calebra Harbor, Guantanamo, Cuba; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Tortugas, Florida; Guam and Subig Bay, P. I., and the ports and anchorages of Kiska Island, Aleutian archipelago.

The reason for this marked change in the attitude of the navy department is that new fortifications have been ordered at the points mentioned.

It is not deemed advisable, since the United States has entered the lists as a world power, to permit the same freedom of inspection of her fortifications as in the past.

ALEUTIAN NAVAL BASE WHERE SQUADRON IS GOING

WASHINGTON, April 30.—If the Navy Department carries out its scheme of establishing a large coaling station on Kiska Island in the Aleutian chain, which extends westward from the Alaska mainland, this station will be farther north than any other naval base belonging to the United States. Yet it will be nearly 700 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, where the Russian Government maintains a thorough naval establishment, including shipyards, where the Czar's warships are turned out.

Kiska Island is a lonesome dot of land about 600 miles west of Dutch Harbor. Even Dutch Harbor conveys to the popular mind some suggestion of the jumping-off place, but a glance at a map of the world shows that, so far as latitude is concerned, it is not more remote than nearly half the civilization of Europe. Kiska Island is a little farther south than Dutch Harbor, in exactly the same latitude as London.

The Pacific naval squadron will visit Kiska Island during the coming season, and the gunboat Petrel, with the collier Saturn, will be on duty there all summer. The object of the Petrel's expedition is to complete the soundings of the good natural harbor which was found there last year, and it is probable that the Saturn will deposit a pile of coal on the island, which will form a nucleus of a large supply to be put there two or three years later.

The Navy Department's plan is based on some recommendations made by the General Board. The naval experts believe the growing interests of the United States in Alaska and the Orient require a coaling station in northern waters somewhere midway between Puget Sound and the coast of Asia.

It is roughly estimated that the station will in the end cost about $1,500,000, for it is proposed to provide first class facilities for coaling ships and to maintain a supply of not less than 100,000 tons of coal. The natural harbor is protected by a breakwater which nature provided in the shape of Little Kiska Island. There is a good depth of water and dredging will be necessary only in the immediate vicinity of the wharves.

The naval officers who are interested in the project say that the Kiska Island site answers in a marked degree all the requirements of naval strategy. It is within 250 miles of the great circle route between the Pacific Coast and Oriental points, and the coal supply will be of value to the merchant trade in case of emergency. The place will also furnish a harbor of refuge.

The locality was partly surveyed last summer, and the work will be continued during the coming summer. The Navy Department already feels itself warranted in going ahead with the project.

A much larger appropriation than usual was asked for this year, to be expended for coal and coaling facilities, and in explanation the Navy Department told the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the funds were needed for the Kiska Island project. It was urged essentially as a naval measure, of course, in view of our increasing relations with the Far East and with Alaska, but the commercial advantages were also brought to the attention of Congress.

Kiska Island and its neighbors in the Aleutian chain are not nearly so far east as people generally appear to suppose. Kiska is only about half way between Dutch Harbor and the end of the chain, but it is still several hundred miles further west than Hawaii, while it is only a few miles further north than the northern boundary of the United States on the Pacific Coast.

The climate of the Aleutian Islands is mild, and such harbors as are found there are open all winter. It has been maintained by many persons familiar with conditions in that part of the world that the climate is so favorable as to permit of stock raising, and a limited amount and kind of agriculture.

"Kiska Island," said Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, several weeks ago, "is near the 108th meridian, about 250 miles north of the great circle route from San Francisco to Yokohama. This station is considered of great strategical importance.

"The island is uninhabited at present, and the cost of construction would be very large. The harbor is very fine. It has recently been surveyed by Admiral Glass's squadron.

"We have quite good charts of the harbor and a good preliminary survey for the coal depot. The locality is subject to heavy fogs, but it is an excellent harbor, and it is never frozen over."

It is probable that in the course of time the Navy Department will ask that Kiska Island be connected with the rest of the military telegraph and cable system in Alaska. A cable will be laid westward from Sitka to Valdez during the coming summer, a contract having been made for the manufacture of the necessary material last week.

There is already a proposition to extend the cable still further westward, from Valdez to Dutch Harbor, and if this should be done, the proposed new coaling station could be connected with the military cable and telegraph system in Alaska for about $250,000 or $300,000.

With the telegraph line extended as far westward as Kiska Island, some private interests might find it worth while to lay a cable from Kiska westward to the Siberian coast. Kiska Island is fully half way from the Pacific coast of the United States to the coast of Asia.

WANT HEARST BARREL TO PAY FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN

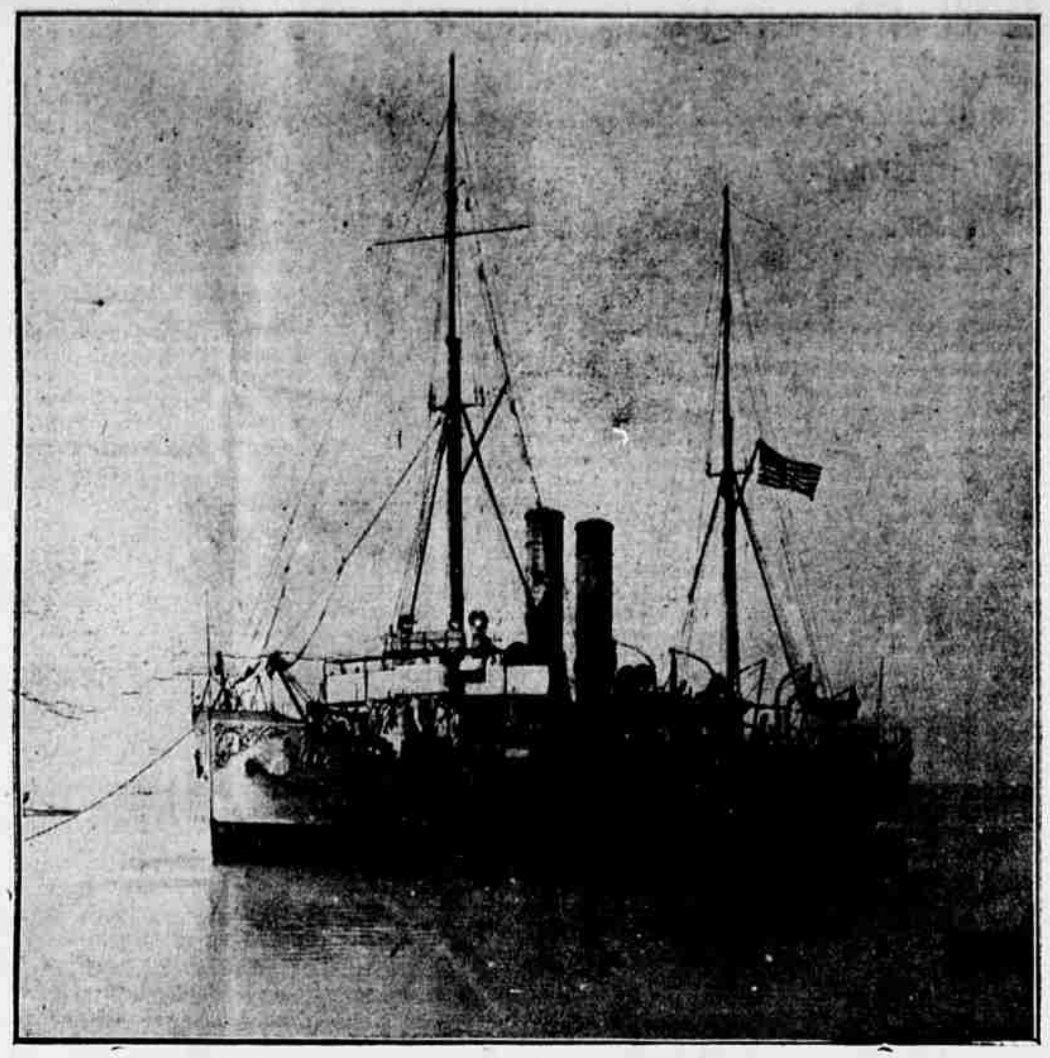
Democrats are planning to use the "barrel" they expect to get from Hearst for an instructed delegation, to pay for an aggressive campaign next November. Curtis P. Iaukea is the probable candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and expects to win, by the liberal use of Hearst money and the contributions of wealthy Democrats in the islands. This is the plan of the Hawaiian leaders of the party, but some of the stalwarts are not so well satisfied with the scheme.

The Hawaiians are said to favor the candidacy of W. R. Hearst for the Democratic nomination at St. Louis but they intend to be a little coy about delivering the instructed delegation. They have heard wonderful stories of the money being spent by Hearst on the mainland, and they want their share of it. The convention has not been held as yet, and the talk now is that unless Hearst gives something besides promises for an instructed delegation, he won't get it at all. The white Democrats here are almost as a unit in opposition to the newspaper candidate, and the natives are using this as lever to secure a big contribution for the campaign fund next November. Of course they know that they haven't any show in the election, but just now before the nominating convention their six votes are as good as [illegible] New York, or Nebraska, or any other state in the Union. And so they [illegible] way to get the largest [illegible] while it is still of some value—before the St. Louis convention. Hawaii's six votes may count for a good deal in the Democratic convention, and the native leaders intend that they shall get something besides newspaper thanks for an instructed delegation. All they want is a contribution to the campaign fund for next November, and $10,000 is about the figure that will suit them. They claim that Hearst has spent much more than that amount and received a good deal less than six votes in some States while Hawaii is ready to deliver the goods. With $10,000 as a starter the Hawaiians hope to induce other prominent Democrats in the islands to contribute to the campaign fund, and they are expecting to start the fight for next November with as large a campaign fund as the Republicans had for their first battle in the islands. And they actually have some little hope of winning. Curtis Iaukea is the man most talked of for the nomination as delegate, and the legislative candidates are to be picked for their ability to both read and write the Hawaiian and English languages. If the Home Rulers want to endorse the Democratic candidates they will be given a chance to do so but the Democrats do not intend to make any more combinations with the Home Rule leaders.

* * *

The police have received notice of a suicide at Lahaina last week. The [illegible] himself in the [illegible] but was cut down by the police. He [illegible] attempt [illegible] later and [illegible].

TRIM CRUISER TACOMA IS HERE



THE U. S. S. TACOMA.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Trim and smart-looking the newest warship commissioned in Uncle Sam's navy—the cruiser Tacoma—arrived at Honolulu yesterday morning from Bremerton and moored alongside the Channel Wharf. The Tacoma is a lively cruiser, officered by good men and manned by a willing crew. The newness of the vessel is wearing off and she now presents the same orderly, well-kept appearance which is characteristic of the American navy.

The Tacoma is commissioned to search for a lost island, a sunken reef somewhere in mid-ocean between Honolulu and San Francisco, an underlying menace to shipping which, if only known to seamen, would be a blessing to those "who go down to the sea in ships."

The cruiser is small, compared with other well known vessels of the type, but she has a battery of 5-inch guns of the most modern sort and her light draft, of about eighteen feet, will enable her to ferret about in inshore places which are barred to the big cruisers.

Captain Nicholson—"Reggie" Nicholson, as he was familiarly known to Honolulans some fourteen years ago—is a proud commanding officer. As he trod his quarter deck yesterday afternoon he told an Advertiser man that the Tacoma was an ideal ship to be commander of.

"The Tacoma is an excellent vessel. She is steady in a heavy sea, is staunch and seems to be a perfect warship of her kind. We came down from Bremerton in the face of head winds and butting strong currents, yet we maintained an average speed of about eleven knots.

"There is a fine sweep to the Tacoma's main deck," and the commander waved his hand in the direction of a long stretch of unobstructed deck. "She is very comfortable, and the men seem to think she is just the best boat in the navy. I believe I think so too.

"We had a delightful time at Tacoma where the citizens gave us our silver service, which, of course, we have duly christened."

Captain Nicholson expects to remain here about a week. The vessel carries a crew of 261 seamen and twenty-two marines. She left Tacoma on May 1 and proceeded to Bremerton where she coaled. The warship left the Navy Yard on May 4 for Honolulu.

OFFICERS OF CRUISER TACOMA.

The commissioned and warrant officers of the Tacoma are as follows:

Commander R. F. Nicholson, U. S. N., commanding.

Lieut.-Commander Harry George, U. S. N., executive officer.

Lieut.-Commander W. C. Hulme, navigator.

Lieut. U. T. Holmes, engineer officer.
Surgeon M. K. Johnson, U. S. N.
Paymaster Ray Spear, U. S. N.
Lieut. W. D. Leary, U. S. N.
Lieut. I. F. Landis, U. S. N.
Ensign Harry K. Cage, U. S. N.
Ensign W. W. Galbraith, U. S. N.
First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlain, U. S. M. C.
Midshipman D. P. Wickersham, U. S. N.
Acting Gunner J. Mitchell, U. S. N.
Acting Boatswain H. A. Stanley, U. S. N.
Warrant Machinist J. F. Green, U. S. N.
Warrant Machinist G. T. Brownridge, U. S. N.
Warrant Machinist Ernest Evans, U. S. N.
Acting Carpenter G. A. Lazar, U. S. N.
Pay Clerk S. F. Rose, U. S. N.

COMMANDER A VETERAN.

Commander Nicholson, commanding the beautiful cruiser, which cost about $1,500,000, is a naval veteran, having been in the service thirty-four years. He entered the naval academy at the age of 16 from the city of Washington, D. C., the place of his birth and which has ever since been his official residence. Commander Nicholson has worked his way up to the high position he now occupies. Personally the commander is a splendid fellow, genial and whole-souled, but a thorough naval officer, commanding the strictest respect of his officers and men. He is known to not a few Honolulu people and he is highly elated at the welcome which he and his vessel have received.

A SHEATHED CRUISER.

The protected cruiser Tacoma is of 3,500 tons displacement, sheathed with copper and teak. Her length at the water line is 292 feet, breadth 44 feet 1 inch and draft 15 feet. Her indicated horse-power is 4,700 and the speed called for in her contract was 16½ knots an hour. Her equipment is her main batteries, consisting of ten rapid-fire rifles, besides two one-pound rapid-fire, four automatic Colts and one three-inch field piece. Her complement is thirty officers and 281 men.

SHE COST UNCLE SAM $1,510,900.

The cost named in the contract was $1,410,900, although she cost about $100,000 more before completed. The cruiser was launched at San Francisco from the Union Iron Works at 5:53 p. m. Tuesday, June 2, 1902. Since then the work of completing the Tacoma has been pushed, and she has but recently gone into commission, this being her first trip. The cruiser is a monument to the skill of the shipbuilding industry on the coast.

The official trial trip of the cruiser occurred November 30 in the Santa Barbara channel, under favorable circumstances. The average speed made during the trip was 16.60 knots an hour.

At the conclusion of the trial, which covered sixty-four knots, it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the board that the cruiser had proved herself a splendid vessel and excelling the government requirements in every respect. She is the first vessel of her class to meet requirements.

TACOMA'S SILVER SET.

The silver set presented to the cruiser Tacoma by the people of Tacoma is one of the treasures of the officers and crew. It was designed and manufactured by Shreve & Co., of San Francisco. The service is a radical departure from the conventional services usually presented to cruisers and battleships. The design is the development of an art scheme originating from the use of steel and iron upon massive doors and gateways of the fourteenth century, and it may readily be seen how consistent this character of design is with the purposes and uses to which the service is being put.

The set is composed of many pieces. There is a punchbowl twenty-three inches in height by twenty-one inches wide, which includes the spread of the handles. This bowl stands upon a massive but graceful tray twenty-six inches in diameter. There are two loving cups twenty-one inches high by fifteen wide, two serving trays seventeen inches in diameter, a punch ladle and thirty-six punch cups, all of silver.

The service is entirely hammer work all made by hand. Deeply chased upon its sides is the seal of the city of Tacoma, and in the case of the punch cups the word "Tacoma" is applied in massive silver in letters carrying out the fourteenth century scheme of design.

OBJECTION TO MARRIED WOMEN AS TEACHERS

A grievance is finding muttered vent among young school teachers of local training, which has nothing to do with the cutting of salaries. It relates to the employment of married women as teachers, while many single women who have qualified for the profession cannot find situations. The complaint has particular reference to married women whose husbands are earning good salaries in public or private employment. It is said that this very thing is strictly forbidden in San Francisco. A story is current of a woman who formerly taught in San Francisco having got married in Honolulu and gone back to the Coast. Her marriage was not published here and she obtained a position as teacher in San Francisco upon the strength of her former record. When the school authorities of that city, however, were informed that she had a husband capable of supporting her the woman was dismissed. Here, it is said, there are instances of husband and wife both employed by the Board of Education at salaries aggregating a handsome income, all the while that single teachers are without chance to utilize their hard-obtained diplomas for gaining a livelihood. Wives of men doing well in other professions and callings are also on the educational payroll, if all accounts are true.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The bark Annie Johnson arrived Saturday, the Marion Chilcott arrived Sunday. The vessels raced from Honolulu.

"BOB" EVANS ENTERTAINS KING

NAPLES, April 30.—King Victor Emmanuel visited Rear Admiral Evans on the United States battleship Kentucky this morning, remaining half an hour, expressing his pleasure at having an American warship present at the naval review yesterday, and saying many gracious things of his American friends.

The King, who was accompanied by his staff, was met at the gangway by Admiral Evans, with whom he shook hands most cordially. His majesty inspected the battleship, and warmly congratulated the admiral on his ship and the appearance of the men, although Admiral Evans made excuses, as the Kentucky was coaling.

The King asked Admiral Evans about his trip from the Far East and seemed interested in the details.

Sir Thomas Lipton later in the day gave a dinner to Admiral Evans and twelve officers of the Kentucky on board the Erin. Sir Thomas said he remembered with pleasure his visits to the United States, his experiences there and his many friends, whom he hoped to visit again, even if he did not go to the United States to engage in another struggle for the America's Cup.

It is reported that the Kentucky will leave Naples on Wednesday, and after touching at Gibraltar, go direct to New York.

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a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.
"The value and use of
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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)
in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.
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Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.
The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The Union Pacific
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THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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THERAPION No. 3 [illegible]
THERAPION [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The local market remains the same, with a slight falling off in some stocks by reason of forced sales. The market in raws gives every appearance of further improvement with the steady increase in the quotations of beets in London. The principal trouble with the local market appears to be a lack of ready cash, and although stocks are being offered at very attractive figures the disposition on the part of purchasers seems to be to hold off. There was one sale of Ewa at $19.50 during the week and a sale of 75 shares of Waialua at $35.

In general business circles there is more activity than ever. The arrival in port of the vessels of the Pacific squadron has improved business wonderfully, the bluejackets seem to have plenty of money and are spending it freely. Nearly all the merchants are benefiting by the stay of the vessels in port, especially the provision men, hotels, etc.

The banks continue to carry the government warrants, which are being taken at 98. Philip Peck of Hilo is in the city, presumably on railroad business. James Webster will assume the management of Pepeekeo on June 1st. Beets are quoted in London just a shilling more than a year ago at this time. Planters and business men are giving a hearty welcome to Mr. Goodhue who is here in the interests of a Chicago financial journal. They hope to induce capital to come to the islands if the opportunities of Hawaii are correctly spread before mainland investors. W. R. Castle, trustee, bought the Lansing rice plantation at Waiahole yesterday for $17,500. The land consists of 200 acres with mill, etc. Morgan also sold the McChesney lot on the Waikiki road to Hackfeld & Co. for $1200. Hackfeld & Co. purchased three lots in Hilo for $1550. Y. Anin bought the rice land sold in the foreclosure of Spreckels & Co. vs. Haluulani. The purchase price was $1700.

THE WEATHER REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL

The Meteorological Summary for April is as follows:

Honolulu—Temperature mean for the month, 72.5; normal, 72.5; average daily maximum, 77.2; average daily minimum, 68.7; mean daily range, 8.5; greatest daily range, 14 degrees (13th); least daily range, 5 degrees (1st); highest temperature, 80 degrees (6th); lowest temperature, 63 degrees (13th).

Barometer average, 30.013; normal, 30.029; highest, 30.12 (20th); lowest, 29.85 (8th); greatest 24-hour change, that is from any given hour of one day to the same hour on the next, .11 (3 p. m. 8th to 3 p. m. 9th); "lows" passed this point, 4th, 7th and 8th; "highs," 10th, 11th and 17th to 30th inclusive.

Relative humidity average, 72.3; normal, 73.0; mean dew point, 62.4; normal, 63.3; mean absolute moisture, 6.22 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.42.

Rainfall, 3.19 inches, normal, 2.90; greatest rainfall in 24 hours, 1.12 inches (from 9 a. m. 19th to 9 a. m. 20th); rain record days, 26; normal, 17. The total precipitation from January 1st to May 1st was 40.81 inches, the normal yearly rainfall is 37.58 inches, or 3.23 inches less than the fall for the first four months of this year.

The artesian well water rose from 35.85 to 36.30 feet above mean sea level. These are the highest figures reached since observations began in March, 1899. April 30th, 1903, it stood at 34.75. The average daily mean sea level was 9.79, the assumed annual mean being 10 feet above datum. For April, 1903, it was 9.65.

Trade wind days, 27; normal, 20; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, and during daylight, 2.2; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 5.1.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hawaii—Hilo district, 259 per cent.; Hamakua, 360; Kohala, 356; Waimea, 235; Kona, 330; Kau, 256; Puna, 159. Island of Maui, variable, from 22 per cent. at Wailuku to 262 per cent. at Haleakala Ranch. Oahu—Honolulu district, 92 per cent.; Nuuanu, 119; Koolau, 116; Ewa, 61. Island of Kauai, 167 per cent.

The heaviest monthly rainfall was at Olaa (20 miles station), 61.01 inches.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfalls were at Honokaa, 8.40 inches (11th); Olaa, (20 miles) 7.26 (13th), and Kaumana, 6.68 (10th), all on Hawaii.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

	El.	Mean	Mean		Cor.	
	Ft.	Max.	Min.	Av.	H.	L.
HAWAII—						
Hilo	50	81.1	65.7	72.7	89	63
Pepeekeo	100	75.3	68.1	71.0	82	66
Olaa Mill	210	82.6	63.3	72.3	89	58
Kohala	521	75.2	65.4	69.6	81	62
Waimea	2730	68.5	58.5	62.9	76	56
Vol. House...	4000	68.2	52.2	59.5	75	48
MAUI—						
Waiakoa	2700	82.0	56.9	68.8	91	51
LANAI—						
Keomuku	10	80.1	73.0	75.4	89	69
OAHU—						
Kinau Street (Castle)	50	78.5	69.4	72.9	82	61
U.S. Magnetic Station	50	80.5	66.4	72.8	84	61
Ewa Mill.....	60	78.4	65.6	71.3	81	60
U.S. Exp. Sta.	350	78.7	67.4	72.3	83	64

Ewa Mill: Dew point, 61; relative humidity, 69; barometer average, 30.00.

Kohala: Dew point, 64.5; relative humidity, 82.7.

U. S. Magnetic Station: Dew point, 63.5; relative humidity, 71.6.

Honolulu: Dew 6 mornings, slight earthquake, 4th at 7:39 a. m.; also reported from Hawaii and Maui.

Reported from other stations: Kohala, Hawaii, heaviest April rainfall in twenty years, 16.49 inches falling, the normal April rainfall for this station is 4.89 inches; earthquake at 7:40 a. m. 4th; trade wind days 25, balance of month, northerly. Hilo, earthquake 7:25 a. m. 4th and 10:55 p. m. 30th. Pepeekeo, earthquake 4th at 7:35 a. m. and heavy shock at 10:15 p. m. 29th; heavy surf 8th to 13th and 16th to 29th inclusive; winds mostly E.N.E., average force, 2.4; average cloudiness, 5.2. Waimea, strong N.E. winds prevailed with gale on 20th and 21st.

Note.—The March Summary gave the heaviest monthly rainfall as 16.97 inches at Maunawili, Oahu; a delayed report from Hanalei, Kauai, gives a fall of 21.90 inches, which was the heaviest for March.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1904.

Stations.	El. Ft.	Inches Rain.
HAWAII.		
Hilo.		
Waiakea	50	22.88
Puueo	85	26.51
Kaumana	1250	49.83
Pepeekeo	100	24.06
Hakalau	200	34.30
Honohina	300	29.63
Puuohua	1050	56.39
Laupahoehoe	500	47.37
Ookala	400	35.75
Hamakua.		
Kukaiau	250	33.10
Paauilo	[illegible]	31.26
Paauhau	300	20.37
Honokaa (Mill)	425	20.80
Honokaa (Meinicke)	1100	33.49
Kukuihaele	700	22.42
Kohala.		
Awini Ranch	1100	27.74
Niulii	200	16.85
Halawa	450	18.20
Kohala (Mission)	521	16.49
Kohala (Sugar Co.).........	270	17.73
Hawi Mill	700	17.58
Puakea Ranch	600	12.25
Puuhue Ranch	1847	9.40
Waimea	2720	7.29
Kona.		
Huehue	2000	3.57
Holualoa	1350	11.86
Kealakekua	1580	15.37
Hoopuloa	1650	8.42
Hoopuloa	2300	16.89
Puuwaawaa Ranch	2700	3.75
Kau.		
Kahuku Ranch	2000	7.29
Honuapo	15	9.86
Naalehu	650	8.77
Hilea	310	6.10
Pahala	850	7.06
Volcano House	4000	20.29
Puna.		
Olaa	1530	47.24
Olaa (Mill)	210	30.82
Olaa (20 miles)..............	1700	61.01
Kapoho	110	2.72
Pahoa	600	15.07
MAUI.		
Waiopae Ranch	700	1.82
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	6.05
Kipahulu	308	.....
Nahiku	850	26.22
Nahiku	1600	40.16
Haiku	700	9.92
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	2.99
Kula Waiakoa	2700	0.55
Puuomalei	1400	12.72
Haleakala Ranch	2000	6.89
Wailuku	250	0.51
LANAI.		
Keomuku	10	0.07
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)......	47	3.19
Kulaokahua (Castle)	50	1.51
U. S. Naval Station.........	6	1.66
College Hills	175	4.38
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)..	285	8.58
Manoa (Rhodes Gardens)..	360	10.47
Kalihi-uka	485	9.77
Nuuanu (Hall)	50	3.20
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)........	250	5.18
Nuuanu (Elec. Station).....	405	7.66
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	17.62
U. S. Experiment Sta.......	350	4.09
Tantalus Heights (Frear)..	1360	9.36
Waimanalo	25	2.03
Maunawili	300	4.59
Kaneohe	100	5.37
Ahuimanu	350	8.57
Kahuku	25	2.46
Wahiawa	900	0.55
Ewa Plantation	60	0.49
U. S. Magnetic Station.....	45	0.40
Waipahu	200	0.00
Moanalua	15	0.96
KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm)........	200	4.92
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	4.05
Lihue (Kukaua)	1000	20.03
Lihue (Kilohana)	400	4.12
Kilauea Plantation	325	10.44
McBryde (Residence).......	850	6.56
Lawai (Gov. Road)..........	450	9.24
Lawai West	225	2.72
Lawai East	300	6.03
Koloa	100	2.87
Lawai Beach		2.92

DELAYED REPORTS, MARCH.

Hanalei	21.90
Lihue (Kilohana)	11.12
Kalihi-uka	11.46
Olaa Mill	[illegible]
Olaa (1530)	1.31
Hilo	[illegible]
Hakalau	4.15
Paauilo	[illegible]
Ookala	[illegible]
[illegible] Ranch	[illegible]
[illegible] Beach	[illegible]
[illegible] Mountain	[illegible]
U. S. Magnetic Station	[illegible]

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

TWO FINAL DECISIONS

Sanitary Fire Insurance and Stamp Act Contests.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

By a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, the Supreme Court overrules the exceptions of plaintiff in the case of W. W. Ahana vs. The Insurance Company of North America. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Robertson & Wilder for defendant. It was an action for $1000 on an insurance policy covering two buildings burned with others in block 9, Chinatown, on January 16, 1900. There was a clause in the policy which exempted the company from paying a loss caused by order of any civil authority. The defense, based on such clause, was that the Board of Health ordered the burning of block 9. It was contended by plaintiff that the order of the Board of Health was illegal for various circumstantial reasons, one plea being that it was not an order at all but only an authorization to the Fire Department to burn the buildings. The jury found a verdict for the defendant and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court. Besides enunciating certain technical principles, the court holds as follows:

"To serve as a defense in a case of this nature, the action of the Board need not be lawful and justifiable. It is sufficient if the Board had authority to order buildings burned when necessary for purposes within the scope of its duties and acted in this particular case officially and in good faith and within the apparent scope of its powers."

STAMP ACT DECISION.

Justice Galbraith is author of a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, which denies a motion for rehearing of the Stamp Act case of C. M. Cooke vs. The Treasurer. C. F. Clemons and D. H. Case appeared for the motion, and Attorney General L. Andrews contra.

At a foreclosure sale the mortgagee, C. M. Cooke, bought the land in lots and blocks, into which it had been divided after being mortgaged in one tract. The balance due on the mortgage was $62,300, which the sum of the several purchases aggregated. To effectuate the several contracts of sale and to convey the title of the land back to the mortgagee one deed of conveyance was executed reciting the total consideration of sixty-two thousand and three hundred dollars followed by a recital that this sum was the aggregate of the several purchases and setting out each separate tract and the amount bid therefor.

It was contended by the Treasurer that the deed contained distinct matters and was made for more than one consideration and under Sec. 925, Compiled Laws, the stamp duty should be assessed upon each matter or consideration separately. The Supreme Court finds this contention wrong, giving the following as the law:

"The stamp duty, payable under Sec. 941, C. L., is assessed upon the deed of conveyance and the consideration therein expressed and not on the separate considerations for several contracts set out therein.

"The assessment is not on the contracts or necessarily on the consideration therefor."

COURT NOTES.

Miss E. H. Ryan, San Francisco, has made a return of her commission to take the testimony of R. D. Silliman in that city, in the equity suit of Charles S. Desky vs. C. W. Booth and W. E. Fisher, a bill for reformation of a mortgage and for an injunction. Mr. Silliman, while practicing in Honolulu, drew the Pacific Heights mortgage under employment by Mr. Desky. Miss Ryan was the late Judge Estee's secretary.

Judge Robinson granted the petition to admit the will of the late John F. Scott to probate. Ninette Scott, widow of testator, is named as sole devisee and executrix.

Administration proceedings have been taken on the estate of the late Gardner K. Wilder, the widow petitioning.

Chan Ah Fun has discontinued her suit for divorce against Mak Yau Kui.

THE RICHARDSON CASES.

Demurrers to the several indictments against Vivian Richardson, lately clerk of Honolulu Water Works, were argued before Judge De Bolt by A. G. M. Robertson for defendant and Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters for the Territory. The point raised on demurrer was that the position defendant held at the time of the alleged office was not one making him amenable to the law relating to embezzlement of public moneys. Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrers, when Mr. Robertson moved for an interlocutory order to carry the point forthwith to the Supreme Court. This motion was taken under advisement until Tuesday, the court showing some inclination to grant the order.

* * *

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ARRIVED.

Friday, May 13.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Rinder, from San Francisco.

Saturday, May 14.

U. S. cruiser Tacoma, Nicholson, from Bremerton, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 9:30 a. m.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, 13 days from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Kawaihae and Hamakua ports at 7:30 a. m. with 12,270 bags sugar, 254 bags coffee, 29 head cattle, 31 hides, 2 cases seaweed.

Schr. Kauikeaouli, from Kohalalele, at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Hawaii ports, at 11:12 a. m.

Am. schr. C. A. Thayer, from Fairhaven, at 1:30 p. m.

Sunday, May 15.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 5 a. m. with 4719 bags sugar, 88 bags corn, 25 hogs, 119 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, at 3:18 a. m. with 6200 bags K. P. sugar, 20 bags taro, 25 M. T. bbls.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Ahukini, Kauai, at 3:40 a. m. with 2868 bags G. F. sugar, 700 bags H. M. sugar.

Am. bktn. Amazon, Aas, from Newcastle, 10 a. m., 50 days out with 2020 tons coal for Irwin & Co.

Am. stmr. Francis H. Leggett, Reiners, from San Francisco 11 a. m., en route to Midway.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Kauai ports, 2:45 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Lanai, at 6:30 a. m.

Monday, May 16.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, from Koolau ports, at 3 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, May 14.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Rinder, for the Orient, at 10 a. m.

Sunday, May 15.

U. S. S. Adams, Fox, for Pago Pago, Samoa, at 8 a. m.

Monday, May 16.

Am. stmr. Francis H. Leggett, for Midway, at 4:15 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Makaweli, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Honolua, Kaanapali, Lahaina, Makena, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco, at 2:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 13, from Kauai ports—Mrs. Lovell and 3 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 14.—Mrs. Wm. Madeira, A. A. Braymer, G. S. Fullmer, Mrs. McTaggart and child, Mrs. Kirckberg and child, Mrs. L. A. Like, J. D. Lewis, F. R. Greenwell, C. H. Pulaa, H. M. Kaniho, W. A. Purdy, W. K. Douglas, Mrs. R. L. Halsey, J. Carvalho, Mrs. J. P. Silva, M. Paresa, J. P. Silva, E. R. Hendry, D. H. Kahaulelio, C. F. Chillingworth, Lorrin Andrews, D. Damien, G. M. Naeole, Mrs. G. M. Naeole, Mrs. Manasa, Jordan Carvalho, P. Peck and wife, C. F. Parson, Miss L. Souza, Mrs. M. J. Borgess, Albert Horner, J. W. Young, C. A. Brown, We Sing S. Kanda, Master W. Purdy, Master J. Purdy, R. D. Mead, J. T. Crawley, L. T. Kenake and wife, K. R. Hamakers, Wm. Madeira.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 15.—H. P. Baldwin, G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. Winkler and child, S. Tanaka, M. Rosenbledt, Mrs. G. T. Balch, Mrs. M. Martins, Chu Chip, H. E. Picker, Tom Lynn, Mrs. G. E. Barrett, R. Fukumoto, Rev. Mr. Fukuda, H. G. Ramsay, Miss Yick Long, Mrs. J. L. Kapa, H. F. Ludwig, Hong Feart, Rev. G. L. Pearson, J. K. Gandall and 62 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, May 15.—C. B. Wells, J. F. Hackfeld, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. S. T. Alexander, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. Kamanoulu, Mr. Do Rego, H. Van Gieson, Mrs. A. J. Fernandes, Mrs. J. V. Fernandes, S. E. Kalama, W. P. Hala, W. Evans, C. E. Copeland, Sing Fat, S. Nakashima, Mow Yuen Kim, Kaibara, Kitakaki Horisaka, Mrs. Henning, W. D. Alexander, Mrs. Porteous, Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, E. K. Bull, Kwong Hop Lung, S. B. Harry.

Departed.

Per barkentine S. N. Castle, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.—J. E. Bargas, Miss Carrell, Mrs. I. E. Harrub and infant, W. Lohrengill, W. B. Scott.

Booked.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, sailing at 12 noon today—J. Meinecke and wife, Ben Meyer and wife, H. Kendall, S. Grace, A. Horner, J. M. Vivas, S. B. Harry, Julian Monsarrat, J. F. Hudelman, P. Peck and wife, C. Dunkhase, F. S. Holt, C. B. Hall, Baron Munck, Miss Byrne, Col. J. A. Cunningham and two daughters, Miss Woolner, M. M. Brown and wife, Mrs. Cockburn, L. Severance, Mrs. L. Severance, Mrs. Hogonsky.

SAIL TODAY.

Schr. Ka Moi, for Honoipu and [illegible] at [illegible] p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at [illegible] p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

SAIL THURSDAY.

S. S. America Maru, [illegible], for the Orient, probably sail in morning.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Alaskan, [illegible], from Seattle, [illegible].

OREGONIAN IN LUCK

Lands Sugar Cargo at the Top Notch Price.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's big freighter Oregonian arrived at Delaware Breakwater on Saturday, May 14, just 73 days out from Kahului, Maui, with a cargo of 7896 tons of Hawaiian sugar. On Saturday sugar was quoted at $74.80 per ton, so that the cargo had a valuation then of $590,000.

The same company's steamer Texan, which sailed from Hilo on April 1, and is now out 45 days, should arrive at Delaware Breakwater about the first of next month. Her last trip around the Horn was accomplished in 63 days. She has 10,811 tons of sugar.

The A.-H. S. S. Nevadan sailed from Kahului at 2 p. m. Saturday for San Francisco with 5300 tons of sugar. She should arrive on May 22. The vessel is scheduled to call again for this port on May 28.

The S. S. Arizonan is due to sail from Seattle and Tacoma for this port on June 10.

The Alaskan is due to arrive from the Sound this morning. She left for this port on May 6. She is to take on the following sugar cargo at island ports: Honolulu, 6500 tons; Kaanapali, 1500 tons; Kahului, 1500 tons; Hilo, 1500 tons; total, 11,000 tons.

Reward for Explorers.

Collector of Customs Stackable received the following communication yesterday from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg:

A reward for finding Baron Toll's Expedition party or any traces of it.

Baron Toll, Chief of the Polar Expedition sent out by the Academy of Sciences, left the Bennett Island, lying north of New Siberia, on October 26th (Nov. 8), 1902, taking a southern direction. He was accompanied by the astronomer Seeberg and two Iakoots: Vassily Gorokhov, with the surname Chichak, and Nicolas Protodiakonow, with the surname Omook. The party seems to have been carried away by the ice. As the researches hitherto made have been in vain, a reward of roubles 5000 is offered by the Academy of Sciences for finding the whole expedition party, or any part of it, and a reward of roubles 2500 for giving the first exact indications of tracing the party.

Scott Off for Coast.

The barkentine Castle sailed at 2 p. m. yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. Several passengers were taken. Her cargo consisted of 13,300 bags of sugar, and a deck load of junk, mostly bottles in bags.

Among the passengers was W. B. Scott, formerly of Bishop & Company's bank, who was recently convicted in the Circuit Court for embezzlement, a fine of $500 being imposed by the court. Another charge of a more serious nature, for which Scott was arrested before the embezzlement matter came to light, was not pressed by the police, he being given an opportunity instead to leave the Islands.

Kauai Shipping.

The Ke Au Hou, which arrived from Kauai yesterday, brought 3,200 bags sugar, 607 bags rice, 11 bags ginger and 15 packages sundries. The purser reports the following sugar at Kauai ports ready for shipment: K. S. M., 5,600; V. K., 800; Mak., 21,900; G. & R., 1,200; McB. 28,020; K. P., 996; L. P., 2,506; G. F., 2,868; and H. M., 17,257 bags.

The purser reports as follows: The steamer W. G. Hall was at Koloa. She has 6,200 bags K. P. sugar on board.

The ship Henry Villard arrived at Eleele yesterday morning. She has started to discharge. Fine weather on Kauai. Light trade winds and choppy seas on inward trip.

Leggett to Midway.

The chartered steamer James H. Leggett, which arrived Sunday from San Francisco, departed yesterday afternoon at o'clock for Midway. In addition to the large amount of supplies brought from San Francisco, the vessel took on additional material here. About twenty-five laborers were also taken on the boat to assist in the erection of the cable company's buildings. When all these people reach the little island of Midway, it will have a teeming population. There are already a score of United States marines there in addition to the cable operators and assistants.

Justice and Mrs. C. A. Galbraith expect to depart for their future home at Oklahoma City in the transport Sheridan due here from Manila for San Francisco about June 1.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

KHEDIVE TO VISIT FAIR

Many Notables Are Heading for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The Khedive of Egypt will visit the World's Fair and is looking forward to his trip in eager anticipation. He may not come in all of the gorgeous grandeur of Cleopatra when she journeyed to ancient Rome, but he will come in a style befitting his exalted rank, accompanied by a retinue of attendants, arrayed in the striking costumes of his country.

Several maharajahs, sultans, sheiks and other notables from Africa and Asia are also numbered among the World's Fair attractions, coming to see and be seen. These with the gaily bedecked American Indian chieftains and the fashionable society ladies in their new summer hats, will present a picture almost as gorgeous as that of Cleopatra and her hosts on their remarkable visit to Caesar.

NEW YORK'S EXHIBIT.

New York City is making a special effort to be well represented at the World's Fair and for the first time has attempted to make a display on a scale befitting its magnitude and importance. Gotham's building, modeled after the city hall, contains a topographical map of the city, 27x31 feet, a 34-foot model of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges, a 40-foot colored map of the Riverside drive, models of the new Hall of Records, city prison and other up-to-date buildings. The exhibit also shows the New York street cleaning department, dock department and other interesting features of America's metropolis.

"CASA ROSADA" AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The Argentine National Pavilion at the World's Fair is a reproduction, on a reduced scale, of the two upper stories of the central structure of the Pink Palace (Casa Rosada), the home of the President of the Argentine Republic, which fronts the Plaza Mayo in Buenos Ayres. The structure is one of the most ornate in the republic.

The reproduction at St. Louis occupies a ground space of 50x46 feet, and stands in the center of a reservation 100 feet square, the area about the building being landscaped in the Argentine style.

The structure is two stories high, The facade shows fine arcades on both floors, behind which there is a corridor ten feet wide. The central entrance is a wide archway above which are spandrel sculptures of winged figures. In niches just above this arch are allegorical sculptures of Liberty and Industry. Inside the building, the lower floor is divided into four rooms, each 20x14 feet, which are offices for the Commission. The second floor is in one apartment and will serve as a state reception hall.

GALVESTON AT THE FAIR.

The city and port of Galveston is on exhibition at the World's Fair in a most impressive and attractive form. They are reproduced in miniature and St. Louis visitors have an opportunity of seeing the great Texas coast city as it appeared before being swept by the death-dealing tidal wave, four years ago, and as it appears now, protected by a weighty sea wall. The model of the city and harbor enables the public to study the situation before and at the time of the terrible storm and picture the course of the treacherous sea that destroyed so many lives.

The Galveston model was made under the direct supervision of United States engineer officers and is accurate in every detail. It is an interesting piece of wood carving, painted in natural colors.

MAXIMILIAN'S COACH.

The historical old state coach used by the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian during his reign in Mexico, is shown at the World's Fair. The coach is literally covered with gold, silver, pearls and costly and gaudy trimmings and decorations, arranged in artistic designs. For years it has been the most famous of Mexican curios and occupied a conspicuous place in the National Museum at Mexico.

PRIMITIVE RACES ARE NEIGHBORS.

Latest to join the World's Fair Anthropological colony, which includes many queer species of the human race, is a group of little Japanese Aborigines who arrived in St. Louis from their far away home on the island of Hokkiado to become the near neighbors of Filipinos, Esquimaux and American Indians.

These first known inhabitants of Japan are the hairiest of all human beings and they have many strange customs which distinguish them from the modern Japanese who succeeded them in the land of the Mikado just as the Anglo-Saxon succeeded the Red Man in America.

Apparently so proud is the race of its abundant hair that the women, not endowed with so much of it upon their faces, are tattooed about the lips and given a [illegible] appearance. The process of decoration is begun in childhood and finished at the time of marriage. [illegible]

Infants are carried upon the backs of mothers just as the Indian squaw carries her papoose in this country. The Ainu woman is industrious and devoted to her domestic duties, a trait common to the sex among all earlier tribes. The kimono is worn by both men and women and the color taste is similar to that of all Orientals.

The men differ from any other race. Their short muscular bodies are entirely covered with a phenomenal growth of hair. Their small heads are almost hidden by a bushy tuft and the eyes peep from a thick and stubby beard. They are quick witted and active.

Little is known of the origin of the Ainu race to which these strange people belong. When the Japanese first invaded their country they were the only inhabitants, and existed in great numbers. Now they number but a few thousand and are confined to the island of Hokkiado where refuge was taken from the advance of Japanese conquest.

Peaceable and thrifty has been their character since they became known to civilization, but the race has not preserved any record of its past and little or nothing is known of its origin. Driven from their homes in the most favorable part of Japan they have steadily given way without protest until now they are content to occupy their homes in the far north where the Mikado has allotted them immunity from further molestation.

This little colony is said to be the first of these people brought to the United States and their presence was secured through the courtesy of the Japanese government. Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, visited the island and made the selection of subjects which include the seven ages from the cradle to the grave, the youngest of the visitors at St. Louis being a few months old and the eldest a patriarch nearing his three score and ten years.

Mr. Y. Inagaki, a student of the Episcopal Divinity School at Tokio, accompanied Prof. Starr and the party to the World's Fair. With the exception of the aged member all of the natives have professed Christianity and belong to the Protestant Episcopal church.

CONEMAUGH IS PROBABLY LOST

There is a growing belief here that the S. S. Conemaugh has either foundered or been wrecked. The vessel is now out 111 days from the islands en route to Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of Hawaiian sugar. A young man who shipped on the Conemaugh at this port, wrote back from Coronel that the vessel was somewhat shaky, but thought she would get around the Straits all right.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands In Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentlemen has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WELLS GOODHUE TALKS ABOUT SMALL FARMERS

(Continued from page 1.)

profitable. They are not difficult to dry, they are a staple and in California they are starting to do well with them.

"Then you have limes, they are almost indigenous, are they not? and I have today tasted guava jelly that is far superior to that which costs fifty or even sixty cents for the half pint back in the States. Coffee, too, with a sufficient supply to carry a brand, should come. I hear two men have made a success of it, why not a hundred?

"Papayas, too, castor oil beans, they grow like weeds I understand, and the spices that have hitherto come from the Orient, allspice and cinnamon, but these I mention without any direct knowledge and cannot even suggest.

"They are making big money in Cuba and the Bahamas shipping early fruits and vegetables to the market, tomatoes, strawberries and the like, but of course you would have great difficulties in getting on the market, even if you could supply it."

Mr. Goodhue returned to town from Wahiawa and its vicinity yesterday and will seek an interview with Jared Smith, director of the Federal Experiment Station, prior to [illegible] around the islands. It is expected that he will prepare a detailed report upon the Territory's agricultural possibilities and [illegible]

THE LATEST REPORT ABOUT CONDITIONS IN PORT ARTHUR

Continued from Page 1.)

Japanese have a Herculean task before them, in the event of their attempting the reduction of the fortress. Successive lines of defenses must be carried, and the Japanese operations cannot begin at the advanced position of Kin Chou until their siege guns are landed. General Stoessel, who will have supreme command of the defense of Port Arthur, is considered to be able and resourceful, and to have an indomitable will. His orders of the day have breathed a spirit of unyielding defiance. One of them declared that the last man must die in the defense of Port Arthur. The latest newspaper dispatches from the beleaguered fortress contained an account of a stirring appeal made by General Stoessel to his troops yesterady on the occasion of the review in honor of the Empress' name-day, in which he announced that he would never surrender. In addition to the 10,000 sailors on board the ships at Port Arthur and the regular fortress artillery, probably numbering 2,000 men, the defending force consists of a division of riflemen and three batteries of field artillery, a total of about 22,000 men.

In anticipation of the severance of communication, all the valuable public documents had been removed to Mukden and the work of supplying the fortress with provisions and ammunition had been progressing for weeks. The authorities apparently are satisfied that practically no noncombatants remain there. The inhabitants of Port Dalny were sent away some time ago.

The newspapers accept the news stoically, adjuring the people not to be discouraged, since the cutting off of Port Arthur was a foregone conclusion from the first.

The Novoe Vremya says:

"The fortress and its defenders must now shift for themselves until our army in sufficient strength can come from the north and rescue them. In the meantime the people must accustom themselves to be without direct news from Port Arthur."

ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

PORT ARTHUR, May 6 (Friday), (delayed in transmission).—Lieutenant General Stoessel has issued an order to the troops of his command as follows:

"On April 30 and May 1 the enemy crossed the Yalu river in great force and our troops fell back to positions which had been previously selected.

"Yesterday the enemy effected an important landing on the Liao Tung peninsula, south of Pitzwo, and in the vicinity of Kin Chou bay. Now our work is beginning. Naturally, the enemy will destroy railway communication and endeavor to drive our troops back to Port Arthur and besiege this fortress, Russia's bulwark in the Far East. We will defend it until the arrival of the troops which are coming to relieve us.

"I consider it my duty to call upon you to display unceasing vigilance and caution and you must be ready at all times to demean yourselves towards your General with the dignity and order beseeming the glorious troops of Russia. No matter what happens, you must not lose your heads, but remember that everything is possible in war and that we shall be able, with God's help, to cope with the arduous task imposed upon us."

WHITE DEMOCRATS ARE OPPOSED TO INSTRUCTIONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

finger, a member of the Territorial executive committee.

"There is some sentiment in favor of Parker but the general wish seem to be that an uninstructed delegation be sent from Hawaii. The natives generally seem to favor Hearst. They take his paper, the weekly Examiner, and necessarily they know of nothing but Hearst. An uninstructed delegation would be against Hearst for he is the only candidate that has been making fight for the delegation."

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

"I am opposed to instructions for Hearst or for any other man," said C. J. McCarthy, chairman of the Democratic Central committee.

"I believe the Hawaiian delegation should go to St. Louis free to act as it deems best. I believe though, from the organization of the precinct clubs lately that Hearst will get the instructions in the convention June 6th. He seems to have things his own way now, and unless something unforeseen happens will probably get the instructions he wants. By that I mean if the results of the conventions now being held, indicate that he stands no show at St. Louis, his local managers might decide to withdraw.

"We have received no notice yet of the selection of the democratic national committeeman for Hawaii. I don't know anything about it excepting what I have seen in the newspapers. Probably the selection of a committeeman will be left until our convention June 6th, or until the St. Louis delegation acts."

WHAT HEARST'S MANAGER SAYS.

"The delegation will go from here instructed for William Randolph Hearst," said R. B. Kidd, who is Mr. Hearst's personal representative in Hawaii last evening. "I received reports on the steamers today to the effect that all the other islands are in favor of Congressman Hearst, and I am sure that Oahu is. The people have risen in their might and demand the election of one of themselves. They have no use for Parker here, where he is looked upon as the representative of the trusts and corporations and the people in the islands want none of him. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but what the delegation will go from Honolulu working body and soul for Mr. Hearst."

FOR SALE.

Pure White Leghorn Eggs from imported fowls. Prize winners. [illegible] per doz. [illegible]

W. F. SHAW,

[illegible] St. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

THE BRIGHT SIDE of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Mrs. Helen Nunn, formerly of said Makaweli, Kauai, administratrix of the above entitled estate, wherein she asks to be allowed $418.33 and she charges herself with $1417.64, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 9th. day of June, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 30th day of April, 1904.

By the Court:

(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2586—May 3, 10, 17, 24.

Eastman's

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Seeds Dry Plates and Photographic Materials of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

DUE WEDNESDAY.

S. S. America Maru, [illegible], from San Francisco, due in afternoon.